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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 265 BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

Madras' Reply To Willingdon's Challenge

Congress Sweeps The Polls

JUSTICITE TROUNCED

Satyamurti Scores With Overwhelming Majority

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The Congress scored a record victory over the Justice Party, when Mr. S. Satyamurti was returned to the Assembly from the City Constituency by a thumping majority defeating Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar by 5,407 votes.

Mr. Satyamurti secured 8,759 votes.

A mammoth gathering of 10,000 waited outside during the counting of votes and with thunderous cheers greeted the announcement of the tremendous Congress victory.

Mr. Satyamurti made a stirring speech thanking the voters.—United Press.

SARDAR'S GREETINGS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has sent a message to Mr. Satyamurthi at Madras reading:

"Hearty congratulations you and people of Madras for brilliant victory and upholding Congress honour and prestige."

MADRAS HAS GIVEN LEAD

Will Bombay Lag Behind, Ask Leaders To Voters In City

POLICE AT ELECTION MEETING

As the fourteenth of November is nearing, the election fever in the city is going high. The whole atmosphere of the city has been full of only one subject of conversation,—the Assembly elections.

The news that Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, a pillar of the Justice Party had been defeated by a thumping majority by Mr. S. Satyamurti, the Congress candidate in Madras, spread like wild fire in the City on Sunday evening.

"Madras has stood by the Congress and vindicated its honour and prestige. Will Bombay lag behind?" asked Mr. Nagindas Master addressing the Bombay voters and the same was echoed forth at the election meetings all over the City. Bombay's reply will be given on Wednesday and for all appearances it can be only one and that is, that Bombay will stand by the Congress.

While several election meetings were being addressed by Congress leaders on Sunday where thousands of voters heard as to why Congressmen should be sent to the Assembly, one of the two meetings held in support of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, was broken up and the police had to take possession of the platform and at another disorder prevailed.

(Election Meeting Reports on Page 7.)

CROWDS CHEER SATYAMURTI

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Counting of votes in the election from the city non-Mahomedan constituency was over by 4-30 p.m. and the result was announced by the Returning Officer to the huge crowds which were waiting outside the Ripon Buildings. He also congratulated Mr. Satyamurthi who was present in the Council Chamber of the Corporation, where the counting took place. Out of 3,134 women voters, it is learnt that 1,756 exercised their franchise in 23 divisions.

CROWDS CHEER SATYAMURTI.

Mr. Satyamurti emerging from the Ripon Buildings, was cheered by large crowds waiting outside and profusely garlanded. Addressing them he reiterated his election pledges. He said that the outcome of the election was not a personal defeat for Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar but a defeat for his party, and a vindication of the Congress hold on the country. He appealed to all to sink racial and communal differences and stand solidly by the Congress. Mr. Satyamurti was then taken in a grand procession round the city.—A. P.

CHEMIST'S SUDDEN DEATH

NE WDELHI, Nov. 11.

Dr. Chunilal, Chemist, New Delhi, was found dead this morning at his residence attached to the dispensary on the Baird Road. The exact cause of the death is unknown. He was hale and hearty last night. It is believed to be a case of poisoning. Police are investigating. Post mortem was held this afternoon.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Armistice Day Service at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.

Major J. Brittain Jones and Captain T. F. H. J. J. Kelly arrived at Government House.

MOLLISON INDIGNANT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mollison landed at Lympne this afternoon. He is indignant at the ridiculous" rumour of quarrel between him and Amy. He declared that there was no question of quarrel and "there will be no question of quarrel."

AIR CHIEF ON INSPECTION TOUR

LONDON, Nov 10.

The Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond, left Croydon by air to inspect the Imperial Airways' England-India-Malay States air routes. He is due at Singapore on November 18 and back at Croydon on December 17.—Reuter.

KING FUAD YIELDS

Agrees To Nessim Pasha's Terms For Accepting Premiership

CAIRO, Nov. 11.

A solution of the Egyptian political crisis is understood to have been reached to-day. According to the usually well-informed quarters, King Fuad has accepted, with slight modifications, the demands made by Nessim Pasha as the condition for his accepting the Premiership.

These are understood to include the annulment of the present constitution, dissolution of Parliament and the acceptance of the right of the Premier to chose his own Cabinet.

Ziwar Pasha, as intermediary between the Palace and Nessim Pasha, is stated to have negotiated the agreement after several interviews with King Fuad and Nessim Pasha.

No official announcement of the agreement is yet made, but all circles are gratified at the report of its attainment and consider it a very desirable step towards Anglo-Egyptian co-operation.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT

Will Reparticipate In Conference If Granted Equality

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Interest has been aroused here by the visit of Von Ribbentrop, adviser to the German Government on Disarmament, who is ostensibly going to Scotland for a holiday but has arranged to see Capt. Antony Eden to-morrow. The visit closely follows the rumours that Germany is anxious to resume her place in the League Disarmament Conference provided she is granted equality and another declaring that after the Saar plebiscite Germany will denounce the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty and will announce that she she is ready to reparticipate in the Geneva Conference.—Reuter.

PUNJAB AIRMAN IN 'PLANE CRASH

Badly Bruised They Are Removed To Nursing Home

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

Flight Lieut. Boyle, R.A.F. Headquarters, and Lieut. Misrichand, Indian Army, who was second last year in the air race for the Viceroy's Cup, have been admitted to the Willingdon Nursing Home following a bad crash of their aeroplane when leaving Delhi aerodrome this morning. Both are suffering from severe shock, bruises and cuts about the face.

The accident is believed to be due to the cutting out of engine when taking off. The 'plane which was a Puss Moth was wrecked. Lieut. Misrichand is the son of late Dewan Tekchand, I.C.S.—A. P.

GERMAN PURCHASE OF AMERICAN COTTON

Acceptance Of Register Marks As Basis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

Acceptance by American exporters of register marks, it is now disclosed, will be the basis of the plan to purchase half-million bales of cotton by German interests. Adoption of the proposal depends on whether the Customs Bureau consider that it conflicts with the anti-dumping clause of Smooth Hawley Tariff Act.—Reuter's Special.

VOTE FOR HOSMANI

Karnatak's Duty

Karnatak has ever been most loyal to the Congress through thick and thin. It should once more manifest its loyalty by electing Mr. Hosmani the Congress candidate by a triumphant majority. Every vote for the Congress is a vote for national freedom.

STERILISATION OF CRIMINALS

111 Persons Have Been Emasculated In German Prison

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, Nov. 10.

Hundred and eleven sexual criminals have been emasculated hitherto under the law enforced on Nov. 24th last year, according an official announcement. The operations were performed in the Moabit prison hospital, each occupying eight minutes on strictly scientific lines. After the operation each patient remains under medical observation for several months during which photographs are taken showing the physical development and gramophone records of timbre and pitch voice are kept.

WORK ON PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

Transport Minister's Letter To Advisory Committee

RUGBY, Nov. 10.

The Transport Minister, Major Hore-Belisha, has decided to set aside the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, that work on pedestrian crossings in London, including the erection of beacons on footpaths, should be discontinued pending consultation.

Major Hore-Belisha, in a letter to the Committee, says that any alteration in the system at this stage must inevitably confuse the public and he intends to adhere to the plan for laying 10,000 crossings in London.

It was announced officially last night that the Minister had ordered the London scheme to be extended to the rest of the country.—B. O. W.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE FOR ROYAL WEDDING

RUGBY, Nov. 10.

When Princess Marina arrives London on November 21 with her parents Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece they will be met at Victoria Station by the King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Kent and other members of the Royal Family, with whom they will drive in semi-state to Buckingham Palace. They will be the guests of the King and Queen until after the marriage of Princess Marina to the Duke of Kent on November 29th.

All arrangements have been completed for the Westminster Abbey marriage service which will be attended by representatives of the Greek Church, who will have places in the Sanctuary The hymns to be sung have been chosen by the Duke and the music will include an anthem specially composed by the Abbey organist Dr. Bullock.—B. O. W.

PROGRESS SLOWED DOWN

Huge Imports And Scanty Offerings Check Plan Of U. S. Treasury

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

Huge imports of gold and scanty offerings of silver on the internatsional markets combined to slow down the Treasury's progress towards the desired three to one ratio of gold and silver holdings. In the past few weeks 50 million dollars of European gold were withdrawn for shipment to America in addition to the large actual imports. This is partly due to the French crisis weakening the franc.

Since the gold dollar was devaluated in February, the Treasury's gold holdings have increased by nearly 1,000 millions, while unofficial estimates place the total silver acquisitions at 300 million ounces valued at 400 million dollars which is about 65 millions more than what is required to keep pace with the receipts of gold 1314 million ounces must be bought in order to offset the gold held by the Treasury when the silver buying began. Silver export tax is stated to have stopped the flow from China, but Governmental transactions may be undertaken to counteract the tax.

CAUSE OF SLOW PROGRESS

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

Frogress towards the ratio has slowed down or at least is not as fast as officially desired, because, although silver acquisitions total 65 million ounces more than necessary to keep pace with gold receipts, nevertheless 1,314 million ounces are required to offset gold held by Treasury when silver buying began.

"EMDEN" COMES ON SCENE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, Nov. 10.

The cruiser "Emden" has departed on an eight months' cruise of the South East African and Indian ports returning via Suez.

MARCONI SUCCEEDS SMUTS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Sgr. Marconi has been elected Rector of the St. Andrews University in succession to Gen. Smuts with a majority of 100 over Sir James Jeans. According to tradition the number of votes received are not published.

SILVER JUBILEE OF KING'S ACCESSION

Special Commemoration Medals

RUGBY, Nov. 10.

A special medal in commemoration of the twentyfifth anniversary of the King's accession to throne next year, is to be issued by the Royal Mint in two sizes one in standard silver, 2-1/4 inches in diameter, and one, 1-1/4 inches in diameter, struck in fine silver. The former, in a leather case, will be available to the public at one guinea and the latter, in a cardboard case, at 2/6d. Special arrangements are being made for sales in the Dominions and also in the Colonies and Dependencies.—B. O. W.

Police Draw Batons On Armistice Day

OVER DOZEN ARRESTS IN DUBLIN

Youths Burn Union Jack But Run Away At Sight Of Police

(Special Cable)

LONDON Nov. 11.

While silence was being observed by ex-service men at the Cenotaph at Phoenix Park, Dublin, to-day, youths publicly burned the Union Jack on the College Green, but ran away on the arrival of the police. Subsequently police had to draw batons following the attempts by men to snatch poppies from passers-by in the street and over a dozen arrests were made.

VICEROY AND C.-IN-C. ATTEND CELEBRATIONS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

Under the shadow of the massive memorial arch built in memory of members of the Indian Army who fell in the War on the various fronts, the Armistice Day celebrations were held here to-day and were attended for the first time by both the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. A large number of officials of the Government of India and Army Headquarters with their families were also present.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Military secretary to the Viceroy on behalf of the Countess of Willingdon, three Subedars of the Indian Army and a representative of the police laid wreaths.

After the usual two minutes silence, the Viceroy inspected over 1000 British and Indian ex-servicemen.—A.P.

At Lahore

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

Armistice Day celebrations in Lahore included a special service at the Cathedral, where an address was given by the Lord Bishop of Lahore. At the conclusion of the service, which was attended by the Governor and Lady Emerson, the troops on parade were inspected by the Governor.—A.P.

At Madras

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanley attended the Armistice Day service at St. George's Cathedral and also at the Masonic Lodge. They also drove to the Victory Memorial on the Beach, where His Excellency placed a wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph.—A.P.

At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Both pomp and solemnity marked the celebration of the Armistice Day here to-day when wreaths were placed on the Cenotaph at the Maidan on Bengali Memorial at College Square and Lascar Memorial.

The Governor of Bengal, District Commander and officer Commanding were among those who gave floral tributes in the Maidan Cenotaph where Guards of honour were furnished by Black Watch and Rajput Regiment and last post and reveille were sounded by buglers of King's Royal Rifles.

Two minutes silence was observed from 11.24 a.m. to 11.26 a.m. beginning as well as the termination of which was signalled by firing of guns from Fort William.

Captain Turbett placed wreaths on Lascar Memorial on behalf of the Government of India.—United Press.

WREATHS AT CENOTAPH

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A mild day enabled His Majesty the King accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York to participate in the Armistice service at the Cenotaph which was attended by an enormous crowd. His Majesty, wearing the service uniform of a Field Marshal and the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York in naval uniforms laid wreaths at the Cenotaph followed by the Prime Minister, other members cabinet and the representatives of the Dominions. The Queen and the Duchess of York were watching the ceremony from the Home Office window. The observance was carried out throughout Empire.—Reuter.

NATIONAL SHRINE AT MELBOURNE

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In Melbourne the Duke of Gloucester dedicated a new national shrine in the presence of the Premier, Sir Stanley Argyle and 300,000 people, hundreds of war veterans, wartime leaders and detachments from visiting foreign warships.—Reuter.

Australia Celebrates Armistice

WELLINGTON, Nov. 11.

The Armistice Day was observed throughout the country.—Reuter.

At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

Lucknow celebrated the Armistice Day and observed two minutes silence. Services were held at Christ Church and All Saints Garrison Church.—A.P.

At Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Nov. 11.

The Armistice Day was observed here to-day with usual ceremonies at the Cenotaph, Secunderabad, at which Rev. Major Rhys James, Chaplain of Trimulgherry, officiated.

The service was held at St. Georges Church, Hyderabad.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

SIMON ON ESSENTIALS OF PEACE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

"Anglo-American co-operation for peace is essential in the interest of the whole world" declared Sir John Simon in his Armistice Day broadcast message to America. He deprecated the talk of the imminence of war and urged the development of good neighbourliness by every means.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted respectable and cultured young Actors and Actresses and a Studio Manager for a new Talkie Film Company at Bombay, intending to work with high ideals. Preference to persons knowing Hindi and Music. Apply stating full particulars, salary and photographs C|o. Post Box No. 998, Bombay. (9184)

Wanted a Spinning Master, must have long experience in fine counts as well as waste spinning. Applications will be treated in confidence. Apply immediately stating terms to the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills, Foras Road, Bombay 8. (9183)

Wanted Inspector of Weights and Measures on Rs. 70—5|2—150 with Rs. 20 conveyance allowance per month on one year's probation who should be Graduate of a recognised University in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering or in Physics and Mathematics or Second or First Class Diploma holder in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, or of Poona or Karachi. N.E.D. Engineering College and know well English and Gujarathi. Apply stating age, nationality, experience, before 25th November, 1934, to President, District Local Board, Surat. (9128).

Wanted competent Circle Officers on Rs. 150—20—350 plus office allowance with excellent future prospects to open district offices and organise sale of tea. Apply with postage. OLYMPIA TEA COMPANY, 162, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3202).

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor Gujerati knowing as House Surgeon for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write with pay, testimonials, Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (3208).

Wanted an experienced Bill-Collector and Clerk. State nationality, age, previous experience, qualifications, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 3201 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Midwife B. P. N..A., for Cutch-Mandvi Maternity Home. Apply Damodar Anandji, Karwar Street, Fort. (3199).

12. TO BE LET.

Godowns most centrally situated at Mazagaon near Police Court. Spacious, well-ventilated, high ceiling, water and moth proof. Excellent for factory purposes. Apply Box No. 101, "Bombay Chronicle."

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel Bar and Restaurant next door to Central Station with all modern comforts, Board and Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2|-. (3181).

53. DENTISTS.

"Certified that my patient, who had Pyorrhoea is thoroughly cured by Jehangir Nariman, Dentist". Dr. L. M. & S. Guard your teeth and health by this radical cure. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Charni Road, Tram Junction, Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

K. S. Desai's Coaching Classes for F. Y. A., Matric, and High School Boys & Girls re-open on the 12th inst. Graphs, Logarithms and Trigonometry will be done during November and December. Bhatavadekar's Building, near Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon. (3221)

Best Coaching Our Motto. Punjab Matriculation the easiest examination recognised by Bombay University. Cambridge Senior admissions for July 1935 examination proceeding. Excellent and unrivalled staff. Apply: The Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House, Bombay. (9175).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Twelve Monthly Nine-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3193)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, who have not as yet forwarded to the Company, their Certificates of Old Ordinary and Preference Shares for being exchanged into Deferred Shares pursuant to the Reorganisation Scheme, are requested to do so without delay to enable the Company to complete New Register of Members.

Change of address, if any, should be notified immediately.

Bombay, 5th November, 1934.
For The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd.,
A. M. MEHTA,
General Manager.

Delisle Road,
Bombay, No. 11.
9166

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business carried on at the Corner of Khoja Gulli, Bombay in the name and style of Ranchhoddas Monji & Co., has been DISSOLVED so far as one of the partners Shah Desar Nagsey is concerned as from Aso Vud the 30th 1990 who has retired from the said firm and that the said business will be carried on as usual by the remaining partners, at the same place of business.

RANCHHODDAS MONJI & CO.
3220

NOTICE

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LIMITED

MEMBERS & FIRST ENCLOSURES

The prices of Season and Day Tickets for the Bombay Racing Season 1934/35 are as follows:

SEASON TICKETS & COUPON BOOKS

Gentleman	Rs. 60 each
Lady	Rs. 35 each

DAY TICKETS

Gentleman	Rs. 3/12 each
Lady	Rs. 2/ 8 each

Minimum betting unit Rs. 10.

Season Tickets & Coupon Books are available for sale at the Secretary's Office, Race Course, Mahalakshmi, 1st Enclosure, Grand Stand, Bombay.

SECOND ENCLOSURE
Entrance ... Rs. 1-4-0
Minimum betting unit Rs. 5/-

By Order,
C. C. GULLILAND,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
9175.

NOTICE

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th day of November 1934 to the 8th day of December, 1934, (both days inclusive) in connection with the distribution, among members, of shares in the Gwalior Cement Co., Ltd., pursuant to the Scheme for the reduction of the Capital of this Company which it is anticipated will be effective on the 24th day of November 1934.

Dated the 3rd day of November, 1934.

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons Ltd., Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney.
P. J. BILLIMORIA.
9181.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1751 of 1933.

CHANDULAL VAJUBHAI DIVAN and Another..Plaintiffs.
vs.
SULEMAN HAJI ESSAK and Others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 28th June, 1934, the following immovable property will be Sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 13th November, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Property situate at Cadell Road Upper Mahim, admeasuring 200 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. B|36 Cadastral Survey No. 673 of Mahim Division G Ward No. 5157 and Street No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA and DIVAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1934.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner
9125

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT NO. 1750 OF 1933.

CHANDULAL VAJUBHAI DIVAN and anr. ... Plaintiffs.
versus
SULEMAN HAJI ESSAK and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 28th June, 1934, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 13th November, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property standing on Pension and Tax land, situate on the West side of Lady Jamshedji Road at Mahim, containing by admeasurement 1062 square yards or thereabouts and formerly forming part of a large piece of land and admeasuring 2459 square yards or thereabouts assessed under Municipal G Ward Street Nos. 439, 440, 441 and 441C and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1174 of Mahim Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1934.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
9124.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SOONDERDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

That any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure, containing by admeasurement (185) square yards or thereabouts situate at Duncan Cross Lane and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7665 and New Survey No. 4815 and Cadastral Survey No. 3977 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and which said premises are situate at Duncan Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7438 Street No. 362-364.

Bombay dated this 9th day of November, 1934.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9179.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANHARLAL MATUBHAI, Receiver in High Court Suit No. 453 of 1932 and Bai Mulibai, widow of Kanji Malji and Himatlal Kanji, Matubhai Kasanbhai and Chandavahu Matubhai have contracted with our client Chandulal Sarabhai Modi for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to him free from all claims and incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon, or against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, easements or as a member of a joint and undivided Hindu family or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same (if any) known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Any claim or claims not made known to the undersigned as hereby required will be deemed to have been waived and the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim or claims.

Description Of The Property.

All that piece or parcel of Ryotwari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the East side of 2nd Road now known as Trivedi Road, Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 1527 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. IV Plot No. 55 and in the Books of the Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz under House No. 4 and 5 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 55A, belonging to ....on or towards the West by 2nd Road now known as the said Trivedi Road, on or towards the North by the property formerly of the estate of Kanji Malji but now of Mulibai, widow of Kanji Malji and another and on or towards the South by 6th Road now known as Andrews Road.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1934.

SHAH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9180

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and credits of HAJI JOOSAB HAJI ESSACK also known as HAJI JOOSAB HAJI ESSACK RAVALIA, tho words Haji, Joosab and Essack being also spelt respectively as Hajee, Jusab and Esack late of Porbandar Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Porbandar till his death .....Deceased.

HAJI ABOO HAJI JOOSAB, of Porbandar Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, temporarily residing at Catha Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay ....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI.

The 24th day of October, 1934.
Messrs. RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
9185

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Sale of the property at Nishanpada Cross Lane, Doongri, advertised to take place on the 14th inst. has been ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-NIGHT 10 P.M. TO-NIGHT
WADIA THEATRICALS
WILL PRESENT
HAMLET
DIRECTED BY
JAL J. KHAMBATTA, B.A.
The Illustrious JOHN BARRYMORE
Gives the following message:
"MY SINCEREST GOOD WISHES AND BELIEF IN HIS SUCCESS in ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF PARTS —HAMLET"—Sd. JOHN BARRYMORE
(1) SPECIAL MUSIC OBTAINED FROM ENGLAND
(2) H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY BRABOURNE HAVE, GIVEN THEIR PATRONAGE
(3) THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE & LADY BEAUMONT WILL BE PRESENT
(4) HALF THE PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO THE "POPPY DAY FUND"
(5) YOU WILL WONDER AT COSTUMES & SCENERY
HAMLET
TRAM CONVEYANCE ARRANGED
TICKETS Rs. 5|12; 4|8; Rs. 3|6; 2|4; Rs. 1|2 and annas NINE
ENTIRE PLAN AT THE THEATRE
IT IS NECESSARY THAT YOU RESERVE YOUR SEAT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.
SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY COMES ONCE IN A WAY. PLEASE DO NOT MISS IT
MUSICAL SCORE SABASTIAN VAZ AND HIS BAND.
CAST:
JAL. J. KHAMBATA
MIRAVATI DEVI
DORAINE
WALLACE
TARAPORE
and
OTHER CELEBRITIES.
EMPIRE Theatre.

THE CARLTON
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Warner Bros. Gigantic Radio Musical Extravaganza
"20 MILLION SWEETHEARTS"
With
DICK POWELL
GINGER ROGERS
and a host of famous American Radio Celebrities
3 SMASHING SONG HITS 3
Now you can book for GEORGE ARLISS' greatest success
The Affairs Of VOLTAIRE
(COMING NEXT SATURDAY)

THE GREAT JUNGLE THRILLER at
KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR (B. B.)
TARZAN AND HIS MATE

Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Tarzan and His Mate"
DAILY at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

SEE and HEAR
SULOCHANA
The Pride of the public
The choice of the multitude
The joy of the millions.
IN
"PIYA PIYARE"
With
D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO, CHANDA, HADI, JAMSHEDJI. GULAM MAHOMED, SAYED AHMED, GAZNAVI, and others.
Director: CHAUDHARY.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	7000	29 Oct.	16 Nov.
Bengal Maru	5396	3 Nov.	13 Nov.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Nov.	21 Nov
Moricka Maru	4469	19 Nov	25 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec	13 Dec.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Dec	22 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	27 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	11 Dec.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	21 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	6 Dec.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	12 Dec.
Asama Maru	17000	9 Jan.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	12 Dec.
Hiye Maru	11600	26 Dec.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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Congress Claims Cent Per Cent Support

MR. NARIMAN'S APPEAL

Issue Is A Trial Of Strength Between Nation And Govt.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following appeal:—

Though much has been written and said in support of Congress candidates, still I think it will not be out of place, to make this final appeal to the voters of Bombay on the eve of elections. At this late stage, it should not be necessary to enter into controversial details about the merits or demerits of individual candidates. Case for the Congress must be made out on certain broad principles that should at once appeal to the intellect of these intelligent and progressive section of the population that forms a greater part of the Assembly electorate.

Congress should not put forward exaggerated claims by pompous declaration that by returning Congress candidates alone 'Swaraj' would be brought nearer' our doors and all the existing evils would automatically and immediately disappear. That would be paying an undeserved compliment to the existing Legislature.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH.

This Assembly election has suddenly assumed a political importance, not so much for the intrinsic value of the Legislature, but because it is treated both by the Government and the Nation as an occasion, after a long drawn-out National struggle, to test the real strength of the Congress in the country. The great spectacular demonstration at Worli last week, has created a favourable impression, it came as a most disagreeable, almost painful, surprise to those unpatriotic critics who had wished and hoped that Congress was dead or at least paralysed for some years to come; that impression about its quick revival and its firm hold on the people is to be maintained and improved by further success at the polls.

At this critical juncture, when the destinies of the country are still being forged on foreign anvils, it is quite essential to convince both our friends and foes alike, here as well as abroad, that there still exists a political organisation in the country that has a complete hold on the people and will still serve as a powerful, potential and effective check and safe-guard against all foreign encroachment and hostile aggression.

CONGRESS PRESTIGE AT STAKE

Bureaucratic defiance and Imperial arrogance, with regard to Indian questions increases in strength and provocation, in exact proportion to the weakening and lowering the standard of Congress resistance. At such a juncture, there could not be a greater crime against the country, a more suicidal step than to make reckless and unpatriotic attempts, either to wreck the Congress or even to lessen its influence and power.

With all its faults and failings, the Congress must be maintained at its present high level, at least till the present political crisis is over or till another similar powerful, influential and well disciplined organisation grows up to take its place. At a moment when we are attacked from all sides, it would be as disastrous to leave political India without a National Congress as to leave a besieged town without an army of defence or of effective fortifications.

WILLINGDON'S CHALLENGE

I would therefore appeal to the voters to consider this broader and more important aspect of the situation; it is thus that the shrewd and far-seeing Government views the position and hence it is anxious to prop up and support anti-Congress candidates like Chettiars and Cowasjies all over the country. Lord Willingdon dissolved the Assembly to be able to prove and declare boastfully to his own countrymen and to the world at large that his policy of ruthless repression had entirely crushed the Congress and the best and most demonstrable proof of that fact, according to him, would be the failure of the Congress at the polls.

Will the voters of Bombay supply that proof and material with which to discredit their own popular organisation or will they, as is expected of them, give a befitting and effective reply to that insolent and arrogant British challenge by triumphantly returning both the Congress candidates at the election booths?

BROADER ISSUE.

Under the circumstances, the individual question of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta or Sir Cowasji versus Mr. Munshi or Dr. Deshmukh pales into absolute insignificance. We may even admit for the sake of argument that so far as day to day work in the Assembly or results are concerned, perhaps, election of one set or rejection of another will not make much appreciable difference. Such is the capacity, the composition and the constitution of the present Legislature. But the other broader issue looms large in the political horizon of the country.

In the future political deal with India, has British Imperialism to reckon with that once powerful and defiant and still alive and kicking organisation, famed all the world over as the great Indian National Congress, or is India entirely to be defenceless and at the tender mercies of Imperial grabbers?

VOTERS BEWARE.

It is not a mere coincidence that the elections are so arranged as to come up just before the introduction of the J. P. C. report in the British Parliament. The attitude of our political opponent will greatly depend upon the potential national strength to resist and defy as symbolised in the one political organisation in the country, the Indian National Congress, and one way to show that collective strength is to demonstrate Congress success at different booths in the coming elections. Therefore, let the voters of Bombay beware! lest they should be made instruments, howsoever innocently and unconsciously, to floor the Congress, and thus demolish or injure the only political fortress of the Indian people so that the line may be made clear for British Imperialists to trample upon the elementary right of the Indian people.

CONGRESS CALL.

If Sir Cowasji's Zoroastrian friends and supporters claim as a matter of right the solid support from his co-religionists, and the official Sanatanist candidate, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's supporters demand the Sanatanist votes as his "special preserve," cannot the Congress, with better justice, claim the entire solid cent per cent support of all the Nationalist voters of this Congress-minded City?

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Points To Voters

(Through The Congress Election Bureau.)

The following instructions have been issued to the voters from the Central Office of the Congress Election Campaign.

1. They must remember that Wednesday, November 14th, is the day of voting.

2. They must remember that the time for voting is between 8 and 12 in the morning and between 1 and 6 in the afternoon.

3. They must remember their polling booth where they have cast their votes.

4. They must bring with them the cards which the Central Office of Congress has sent them. (These cards contain the voter's number on the roll and the page on which the voter's name appears.)

5. They must divide their votes equally between the Congress candidates, i.e., one vote to Sjt. K. M. Munshi and one vote to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

6. They have to indicate their vote by putting a cross against the names of candidates for whom they vote.

7. They must not wait for a canvasser or a conveyance. If they get one well and good but if they do not get it, they must reach the polling booth any how and vote for the Congress candidates.

8. Voters must remember that the larger the number of votes polled the greater the chances of success for the Congress candidates.

9. Unless a voter is actually on sick bed no excuse must come on his way. He must go to the booth and cast his votes.

10. If these instructions are followed in spirit and letter by all the voters, the success of the Congress candidates is a foregone conclusion.

REPLY TO ENEMIES OF CONGRESS

Nariman Exposes Mischievous Propaganda

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the B. P. C. C., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Though we may make some allowance in an election campaign for certain amount of misstatements and mis-representations, still there ought to be some limit beyond which such mischievous campaign should not be allowed to proceed unchallenged; such a stage for protest has now arrived with regard to false and misleading propaganda appearing in a section of Marathi Press in connection with the alleged omission of Lokmanya Tilak's name in Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

I wish to convey a personal assurance to my Maharashtrian friends that according to original arrangements, Lok. Tilak's name was given to one of the most prominent entrance arch-gateways leading to the main Congress Pandal, and this matter along with others, was decided in a meeting of the Office-bearers a few days before the sessions.

TILAK GATE

I prsonally attended the said meeting and a public official announcement to that effect was made immediately after, along with a general description of the Nagar and directions to intending visitors, both in vernacular as well as in English papers (including "Times of India"), i.e., before the session commenced, the following reference was made by way of instructions to the visitors in the press on 26th October:

"That after entering the Nagar by the main 'Jawahar Gate' facing the Marine Road, the visitors will have to pass through the circular 'Zhenda Chowk', then turn to 'Vithalbhai' and 'Tilak' Gates and this will lead them into the Main Pandal. . . . . ."

It cannot be suggested that this official general press announcement of which the record is preserved in the Offices in all the important papers was fabricated in advance to meet a subsequent charge levelled some time after the close of the session. I also wish to state that throughout the sessions or immediately after no complaint on this subject was received by me or any other office-bearers.

ELECTION STUNT

This explanation corroborated by such clear and uncontrovertible proof should have sufficed to dispel all doubts and mis-understandings from any 'bona-fide' and fair-minded critic. But even after that explanation, this mischievous campaign still persists, because this incident is to be exploited by anti-Congress propagandists to create an election stunt in favour of a particuar non-Congress candidate. That shown the unfortunate length to which the enemies of the Congress and prepared to go to serve their immediate purpose.

It is inexcusable that the sacred name and memory of such a universally revered and respected leader should be trifled with and exploited by his so-called present day mis-guided devotees and followers merely to create a false prejudice in Maharashtrian minds against the Congress candidates; the supporters of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta by resorting to such provocative and offensive tactics are over-shooting the mark, because such attitude, is bound to create great resentment in the Maharashtrian minds and thus result in re-action against him.

The public are aware how hurridly the Congress arrangements had to be completed and by bonafide mistake in such extraordinary and emergent circumstances some details were omitted in the printed sketch of the Nagar. That supplied a good handle to anti-Congress propagandists and it was quickly availed of as a timely election stunt.

HAD TILAK LIVED TO-DAY

However, we feel naturally grieved that any Maharashtrian should have seriously believed that any Congress organisation in any part of the country, least of all, the Bombay Congress, should even remotely dream of deliberately insulting the memory of such an esteemed leader as Lok. Tilak; on the contrary, at almost all Congress meetings in the City, particularly at this juncture we regretfully remember that great name and appeal to all Maharashtrians to follow the correct and patriotic lead given by that 'never-to-be-forgotten' National stalwart. Never has the country and the Congress felt the need and loss of Lokmanya so keenly as to-day. Had he been alive at the present crisis he, in spite of internal differences and personal disagreements would, nevertheless, have stood as a firm and impregnable rock like an unassailable fortification, against all external hostile attack against his life-long cherished and pet organisation, the Congress. He certainly would not have indirectly helped the external enemies of the Congress who are now making sinister and persistent attempts to pull down and demolish this only National fortress in the country.

Not only we have Lokmanya's name inscribed on all our gates and arches but it is invisibly indelibly and permanently carved in our hearts and minds and we appeal to the Maharashtrians not to heed or be led away by such slanderous propaganda from interested quarters.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Nationalist Christian Party's Appeal

(Through The Congress Assembly Election Publicity Bureau.)

The accompanying appeal has been issued to the Christian voters of Bombay by the Nationalist Christian Party.

"You belong to an enlightened community. Will you exercise your vote intelligently?

Are you going to vote for Money Bags and Vested Interests? Will you join hands with Sanatanists and Hindu Communalists? Or will you vote for and with the nation?

Will you blindly vote for a candidate because pressure has been brought to bear on you, or because he has pots of money with which to employ an army of canvassers who have pestered you into promising your vote? Or will you exercise your free and unfettered judgment and vote for the Congress candidates, who, as you know in your heart of hearts, truly represent the nation, and who can be relied upon to uphold worthily the honour of our common motherland.

WHY SHOULD YOU GIVE YOUR VOTE TO THE CONGRESS CANDIDATES?

1. Because the Congress stands for the whole nation, and Congressmen will represent ordinary men like us better than a Capitalist or a Demagogue.

2. Because the Congress has proved its worth by its sacrifices on the altar of freedom.

3. Because the Congress alone can be trusted not to compromise with anything inimical to the welfare of India.

4. Because the Congress has raised India in the estimation of the world.

5. Because the Congress is out to fight the White Paper which has been condemned as reactionary by even leading Moderates and Liberals, who, however, are content with talk while the Congress acts.

6. Because the Congress can be trusted to protect the interests of the minorities, e.g., the Congress will not be a party to any revision of the Communal Award without the consent of the minority communities concerned.

The Nationalist Christian Party calls upon all Christian voters to register their votes in favour of the Congress nominees:—

(1) Mr. K. M. Munshi.

(2) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

A vote is a precious privilege. If you have under pressure promised your vote to any one else, it is open to you on more mature consideration, to change your mind. If you are afraid to vote for the Congress, have no fear, the ballot is free and secret. No one can know for whom you have voted.

CONGRESS SUCCESS IS VOTERS' RESPONSIBILITY

PICTURESQUE CARTOONS ENLIVEN ELECTION PROPAGANDA

(Through the Congress Election Campaign Bureau).

It is only two days between now and the election day, and the activities of the Congress in this connection all over the city have naturally become both intensive and extensive. There is a rush of voters at the Central Office coming to find out their numbers and the polling booths. So far as the general sympathy of voters goes we have not the slightest doubt that both the Congress candidates will be returned at the top of the polls.

The main difficulty in the campaign is that all the workers who have promised their votes to the Congress candidates and also those who are likely to vote for the Congress must be brought to the polling booths to record their votes. It is now as clear as broad day light that if the vote goes to anything like 75 per cent. at least of the total number of votes the success of the Congress candidates is a foregone conclusion.

After all the propaganda and the work that the Congress organisations in the City have done, now the responsibility of the Congress success at the polls goes entirely to the voters. Without waiting for a car or conveyance or any other facilities which are usually provided by rich candidates, voters must make it a point to go to the polling booths as early in the day as they can and record their votes.

If any of the voters have not yet received our cards giving their numbers etc., they should please inquire at one of the election offices and get the necessary information. If a voter goes with this card he can immediately get the voting paper and no time will be unnecessarily wasted.

HOW TO VOTE

Voters have to remember that there are four candidates in the field and their names on the voting paper will be in the alphabetical order. The vote has got to be indicated by putting a cross (X) on the voting paper against the name of the candidate for whom his vote is meant. There being two seats, every voter has got two votes. The voter has got a choice either to give both his votes to one candidate by drawning two crosses against his name or to give one vote separately to two candidates. But in no case can he give more than two votes. We strongly recommend to all Congress voters to give one vote to Sjt. K. M. Munshi and one vote to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

The voting paper must not be signed.

To the appeals issued by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, we are getting an increasingly encouraging response from thousands of voters in the City. It is extremely gratifying to note that that a considerable number of Parsee voters have enthusiastically responded to our appeal. Some of them have promised both their votes for Congress candidates. Occasionally, however, we get a letter or two from certain Parsee voters which make interesting reading. Here is one specimen:

"Not on your life, you fire-spitting, venomous, mendacious and swashbuckling devils".

Such letters do not worry us in the least, since they make better propaganda for us than our own appeals. In spite of these occasional out-bursts, the Congress is still confident that a very large number of Parsee voters is national-minded and they will no doubt vote for the Congress candidates.

As a part of the campaign, the Central Office of the election activities has issued thousands of cartoons and posters and these have been exhibited in all the prominent places of the City. Wherever you cast your glances you find the Congress posters and the Congress cartoons.

PICTURESQUE CARTOONS

One cartoon shows Mahatma Gandhi asking voters to do their duty by the Congress, by voting for Congress candidates.

Another cartoon shows Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., pointing to Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and asking voters to vote for them, solidly.

The third cartoon is a close-up of Gandhiji and the two candidates wherein an appeal is made to vote for Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

The fourth and the most picturesque cartoon shows Gandhiji, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mrs. Naidu, Dr. Ansari and other prominent leaders asking voters to vote for the Congress candidates.

The effect of this pictorial propaganda has been immense and it is being experienced from day to day.

CUSTODIAN OF MINORITIES

The National Christian Party has issued a moving appeal to all the Christian voters to take a national attitude in the voting and vote for Congress candidates. We join our voice in that appeal and earnestly request all the Christian voters to cast their votes in favour of the Congress candidates. Christians are an enlightened community and we need not add that it is in the best interests of their community that they throw in the lot of the Indian National Congress which is the safest custodian of the rights and privileges of all minorities in this country.

In Dadar Ward a Christian Association, called St. Xavier Association, has been co-operating enthusiastically with the Congress in the work of the election. We do not mention the various other associations and public bodies which are working hand in hand with the Congress because they are too numerous to be mentioned.

Minority Interests Need Not Fear

MUNSHI-HIRJIBEHEDIN CORRESPONDENCE

Congress Assurance To All Parsi Voters

The "Kaisar-I-Hind" writes:—

It would considerably clear certain misgivings from the mind of the Parsi community in general and of the Parsi voters in particular in view of the Assembly election to find from the following important correspondence which took place during the week between Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin that Parsi interests and Parsi rights and liberties would be best safeguarded only if the community as a whole will continue to work on truly nationalist lines and not allow itself to be carried away by communal sentiments. This is the point of view we have always stressed in these columns and we are glad to find that it has been receiving an increasing support from the community.

We publish the correspondence with the object of converting to our view those members of the community who are still doubtful whether the interests of the Parsis can really be served most effectively by serving the larger interests of the country.

MUNSHI'S LETTER

111, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
5th November, 1934.

My dear Hirjibehedin,

I was glad to read the report of your speech seconding the resolution adopted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber supporting the Congress candidates in the coming Assembly elections. You and your "Kaiser-i-Hind" have been supporting the Congress and I have no doubt you will exert your utmost to see that the Congress succeeds in its attempt to capture as many seats in the Assembly as possible.

With best regards,
Yours sincerely,
K. M. MUNSHI.

QUESTIONS FOR REPLY

Kaiser Chambers, Fort,
Bombay 6th November 1934.

My dear Munshi,

Many thanks for your letter. In supporting the resolution in the Merchants' Chamber I only did my duty. I have always supported what I have considered to be in the best interests of the country. As you must have seen "Kaiser-i-Hind" being a nationalist paper has also followed the same line.

There are certain questions which vitally affect the interests and welfare of the Parsi community.

The first question relates to the political and economic position of a minority community like the Parsis in the country. The second relates to the resolution which the Government of India has recently published with regard to the public services and which does considerable injustice to the Parsis. Further, my community is specially exercised over the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Bill amending the old Act.

I shall be glad to be favoured with your views on these questions.

With best regards,
Yours sincerely,
E. R. HIRJIBEHEDIN.

ASSURANCE TO MINORITIES

111, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 6th Nov., 1934.

My dear Hirjibehedin,

Yours of even date. Thanks. I am glad that you have been frank enough to ask my views on certain questions which naturally exercise the mind of every intelligent person in the Parsi community. I welcome this opportunity to express my views on these questions.

The Congress policy with regard to minority communities is well-known. The Congress has always maintained the principle that the interests of such communities have to be safeguarded by a voluntary sacrifice on the part of the majority communities; and, as you know, the Congress has, more than once, translated this principle into action.

My personal view of the position which the Parsi community occupies in the country is substantially the same as the attitude of a nationalist paper like yours.

The stake of your community in the country cannot be measured by its numbers. The life of the Parsis is not an isolated growth. It has grown with and received sustenance from the life of other communities in Bombay and elsewhere. The progress it has achieved so far has been the result of its having identified itself with national interests and aspirations. Could Tatas and Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Phirozshaw Mehta have attained the leading position which they did, had they failed to link their fortunes unequivocally with those of men from other communities? Again the dailies and weeklies which have formed and led public opinion in this part of India have been controlled and conducted by Parsis. Could they have done so, had they not outgrown a circumscribed communal outlook? Does not your own experience as editor and proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" tell you what makes your paper an influential factor in the public life of the country?

The lot of Parsis is cast with that of the Nation; they are an integral part of it; and they owe their present position in the general life of the country to the fact that they have been the first to recognise this truth. Any attempt to segregate the interests of the Parsis from those of other communities would naturally prejudice their future in the country.

As regards the question of public services the Congress has always stood for the principle that merit and integrity should be the principle tests in appointments to public services.

As regards the Bill amending the Parsi Law of Marriage and Divorce, so far as I know, it has the general support of the community. The old Act imposes hardships and has undoubtedly become obsolete for an advanced community like yours. I can, therefore, assure you of my wholehearted support for such a progressive measure. I have also had a conversation with Mr. B. J. Desai, our General Secretary, on these matters and we have no reason to think that the Congress Parliamentary Board will take a different view.

Yours sincerely,
K. M. MUNSHI.

MARWARIS WITH CONGRESS

There was a large gathering of Marwaris in the Rangary Chawl open compound, Curry Road, on Saturday night, when the prominent Congress leaders addressed an election meeting there. Dr. Jinabhai Desai presided and Mr. S. K. Patil, Sardar Gopal Singh and Mr. G. N. Desai addressed.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that so far as the politics of the City of Bombay was concerned, the Marwari community was wholeheartedly with the Congress. It was their help and co-operation which the Congress often sought and also got. He appealed to the Marwari voters to come to the polling booths on November 14, and solidly vote for the Congress candidates.

Sardar Gopal Singh observed that they had all to learn, how to become the best soldiers. After the Congress had issued its mandate it was not open to the soldiers, working under the Congress discipline as they were, to question its merits. Their duty was to obey the mandate and return the Congress candidates successfully.

Mr. G. N. Desai said that when the prestige and honour of the Congress were in danger, Marwari community was not going to think twice but to do exactly what the Congress had asked them to do. Whatever success Congress had achieved in the struggle towards freedom, the part of the Marwari community in it was not inconsiderable.

DISAPPOINTING ALL ROUND

J. P. C. Mountain In Labour Will Bring Forth Only Mouse

Constitutional Proposals Will Please None In India, Says British Journal

Britain To Control Army And 4/5th Of Finance

The "Sunday Express," in giving a forecast of the proposals made by the Joint Commitee of the British Parliament, says that "a much smaller measure of self-government and responsibility to the Indian people than was expected" is likely to be conceded by the Com mittee and the proposals will satisfy no party in India and "will also be unacceptable to many of the Indian princes."

The "Sunday Express" writes:—The report of a joint select committee has to bear the signatures of every member.

There can be no majority and minority reports, but the members who dissent from any particular paragraphs can record their dissent, with a statement of their reasons for so doing.

There will, it is believed, be several notes of dissent appended to the report at this week's sitting.

Sir Reginald Craddock, for instance, will probably complain that the proposals put forward for the new India Constitution go too far.

MAY DISSENT.

There are almost certain to be reservations by Sir Austen Chamberlain. He has moved much further towards the Churchill point of view than he was when the committee's work began.

Major Attlee and the other Labour members will probably dissent from nearly every paragraph in the report, and will point out that no new Constitution can be acceptable to them that does not provide for the self-government of India with the consent of the Indian people.

Lord Lothian and the Liberal members of the committee will probably hold that the main recommendations do not go far enough in their concessions to Indian opinion. They do not favour so radical a policy as the Labour members, however.

The chairman's report may prove a surprise.

It is anticipated that it will concede a much smaller measure of self-government and responsibility to the Indian people than was expected.

In fact, it may go a good way towards meeting the objections raised by Mr. Churchill and his colleagues.

This would mean that it would not be liberal enough to satisfy even the moderate section of opinion in India.

It will certainly not satisfy the extreme Home Rulers, and there is good ground for believing that it will also be inacceptable to many of the Indian princes.

THE PROPOSALS.

The most likely proposals are as follow:—

1. Only about one-fifth of the finances of India to be controlled by the Indian Finance Member of the Central Government—the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer. The remaining four-fifths to be directly in the hands of the Viceroy or Whitehall.

2. The Army, foreign relations, and all ecclesiastical affairs to be controlled absolutely by the Viceroy.

3. Extended representation of the Indians in the Central Government, but the balance of power to rest with the British.

4. "Home Rule" on a limited scale for the provinces. Despite the objections of Mr. Churchill and his colleagues, the control of the police and the judiciary may be delegated to these "self-governed" provinces. The Viceroy, however, is likely to have complete control over the Secret Political Police, and no Indian is likely to be given a voice in their management.

All the higher police and civil service officials are likely to be appointed by Whitehall—in other words, the chief administrators who are to carry out the policy of the Indian Provincial Governments will be key men from Whitehall.

5. The Viceroy and the Provincial Governors may have power to veto any law passed by their respective Governments.

6. The Viceroy may have power to overrule any law passed by any Government that aims at trade discrimination against Britain.

7. The Viceroy's powers over the procedure relating to legal proceedings against British subjects are likely to be retained.

8. The Viceroy is, of course, almost certain to have power of complete control in the event of a breakdown of government in any part of the country.

SEATS FOR WOMEN.

The franchise, it is believed, may be arranged on a basis that will enable six per cent. of the adult Indian population to vote in the election of the Lower House of the Federal Parliament.

For the provincial parliaments about 25-30 per cent. of the population may have the vote.

Illiterate native voters, who cannot read, will be given coloured voting papers, and will vote for the colour of the man who belongs to their party.

Seats are likely to be reserved for women in all the Parliaments.

Certain special seats may also be reserved for members of various native communities, and these are expected to be arranged in such a way that it will be practically impossible for extremists to obtain power in an parliament.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

The report is expected to be in the hands of the Prime Minister before Parliament meets on Tuesday week.

It cannot be published until about the middle of November, because it is desir to issue it simultaneously in India and this country.

An opportunity for general debate will be allowed during the new session that opens in November.

About the same time Mr. Baldwin will face a special conference of the Conservative Party to defend the proposals.

After that a Bill will be drafted to give effect to the report, and the consideration of this is likely to occupy both Houses of Parliament during the greater part of February, March, and April.

WELLINGTON

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

FROM TO-DAY

6-30 and 10 p.m.

GOLD RUSH OF 1934

WILD GOLD
WILD GOLD
WILD GOLD

with

JOHN BOLES,
CLAIRE TREVOR,
HARRY GREEN.

A Fox Picture

Vile Parle Congress Committee Opens Election Campaign

MUNICIPAL ELECTION
(From A Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, NOV. 10.

As the assembly and the local municipal elections approach nearer, The Vile Parle Congress Committee is getting busy to give a right lead to the suburb in respect of the choice of the candidates. For this purpose, the local Congress Committee has arranged a series of public meetings to explain to the electorate. Their duties, one such meeting was held yesterday night at Gandhi Chowk when Dr. Deshmukh one of the Congress candidates for the Assembly seats addressed the electorates as to why they should vote for the Congress candidates. Clearly but forcibly, he traced the history of the decision that the Congress has arrived at to run the election under Congress ticket. He showed that this decision was more or less an acceptance of the challence that Government had thrown. Government were under the misapprehension that Congress has reached its low water mark, that it had ceased to be popular and an active force in the nation. And as such, this was the most psychological time to call in the new Assembly which they expected to be docile to them. But it was for the electorates to show to the Government that the Congress was still the voice of the millions in India and that the Congress was still the same Congress that it was during 1930-31. He appealed to the audience to respond to the Congress call to vote for the Congress candidates, and thus enhance the prestige and honour of the Congress. He was sure that the interest shown by the public during the session of the Congress amply indicated that the trust reposed in them would be justified and the honour of the Congress indicated.

CONGRESS AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, the president of the Local Congress Committee, then opened the discussion on the municipal question. He said that although the Congress Committee had not put up Congress candidates for the municipal election as was done in 1930, the committee had arranged a series of meetings to explain to the electorates the nature of the municipal administration such meetings he captained, would give them chance to ventilate their views on the short comings of the last municipality, as also to express their opinions as to what they expected their prospective Councillors to do. But it was apparent that this attitude of the Congress Committee was not liked by the public. In fact some of them pressed and pressed hard to pursuade the Congress to run the election as was decided by the Congress Parliamentary Board.

After a very lively discussion Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta announced that he was glad that people were keen on exercising their right and that they wanted the Congress to run the election. He assured them that if the same demand was persisted in the Congress Committee would reconsider the matter and announce their views in time. He further assured those present that Congress would not lag behind in taking in hand in the municipal affairs if people so desired for the Congress stood to assert much the civic rights of the people as their political rights.

In view of the keen interest evinced by the public, the next meeting on Sunday night at 8-15 p.m. is expected to be more lively.

"Hide Out" now shown at the Regal.

DR. KANGA'S XI BEAT HINDU REPRESENTATIVE TEAM

Tata And Kapadia Rattle Up 135 Runs Before Separation

Quite a large crowd had assembled on the Hindu Gymkhana ground to witness this one and half day's game, which was played on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday and Sunday the 10th 11th instant.

The Hindu Representative Team was captained by Deodhar of Poona while Vajifdar led the visitors. Vazifdar won the toss and elected to bat on a perfect wicket, the opening pair being Tata and F. E. Kapadia. Thanks to some bad slips fielding, Tata and Kapadia rattled up 135 before separation, Kapadia being the first to depart after making a careful 55. Tata was the next man to depart after a delightful knock of 77, which included 9 fours.

At the close of the first day, Kanga's XI had scored 170 runs for 2 wickets, S. H. Wadia being unbeaten with 37 runs to his credit.

Continuing their innings on the next, the visitors compiled 296 for 5 wickets before applying the closure.

DISAPPOINTING FIELDING.

The fielding of the Gymkhana was very disappointing, the only exception being Deodhar, who did some excellent work at mid-off. Wadker bowled steadily for the Gymkhana, his 2 wickets costing him 17 runs.

The home side entered on their innings at 2 p.m. after lunch, C. N. Mehta, and V. M. Merchant, being the opening pair of batsmen. Both had their fair share of luck as they were both missed in the slips early on in their innings off Patel. By dogged cricket, they put up 90 runs for the first wicket before Merchant retired with a view to allow Ramprakash of Lahore to have the knock. Mehta did not survive long as his wicket was spread-eagled by Patel after he had collected 29. Ramprakash had a short career at the wicket but his batting was very impressive.

Deodhar gave occasional glimpses of his brilliance in collecting his runs and his partnership with Wadker was the brightest interlude in the game. The remaining batsmen batted freely, Jamshedji returning the handsome analysis of 4 wickets for 96 runs. The fielding of the visitors was on the whole good but Nagarwalla and Nariman were positively brilliant. The whole side dismissed for 234 runs and thus the visitors won the match by 62 runs.

The Scores

DR. KANGA'S XI.

D. P. Tata c Wadkar	77
F. Kapadia c Wadkar	55
J. Wadia c Khothare b Pratabsinghji	59
H. J. Vajifdar c Ramprakash b Prataosinghji	19
F. K. Nariman c Prataosinghji c Merchant	33
H. J. Contractor (not out)	19
N. Nagarwalla (not out)	16
Dr. P. N. Mehta, P. Dhondy, R. Jamsetji and M. Patel (did not bat.)	
Extras	18
Total (for 5 wkts.)	296

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W
D. R. Puri	13	2	61	0
Hukumsingh	8	2	46	0
Dr W S Kothare	15	3	51	0
Pratapsingh	18	3	62	2
V. M. Merchant	9	1	35	1
R. R. Wadkar	15	6	17	2
R. J. Gharat	2	0	5	0
C. N. Mehta	1	0	1	0

HINDU GYMKHANA XI.

C. N. Mehta b Patel	29
V. M. Merchant (retired)	43
Ramprakash c Kapadia b Patel	4
D. B. Deodhar b Nariman	49
R. R. Wadkar st. Kapadia b Jamshetji	27
R. J. Gharat c. Vajifdar b Jamsetji	25
D. P. Puri st. Kapadia b Jamsetji	8
D. Hindlekar l-b-w Dhondy	1
W. Kothare c Nagarwalla b Jamsetji	24
Pratapsingh b Dhondy	0
Hukumsingh (not out)	2
Extras	22
Total	234

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M. Patel	8	1	26	2
H. Contractor	2	0	11	0
P. Dhondy	203	4	55	2
R. Jamsetji	22	1	96	4
F. K. Nariman	6	1	24	1

HUDDERSFIELD'S BIG WIN OVER CHELSEA

Furious Struggle And Skilful Play At Roker Park

LEAGUE FOOTBALL THRILLS

LONDON, November 10.

Arsenal's failure to obtain full points after leading at the interval enabled Sunderland to take the lead. Arsenal played before a capacity crowd. The ground was very muddy. Grimsby the goalkeeper, magnificently smothered many shots. Drake opened scoring by netting in the 21st minute from Hulme's centre. Three minutes from interval Hulme broke away while Grimsby and supporters were appealing for offside and scored.

Arsenal who were thus leading by two goals to nil at the interval held the supremacy for the greater part of the second half. Then, 13 minutes from the end, Glover scored from penalty and three minutes later Burley equalised.

Gallacher celebrated his debut with Derby by scoring with a great leftfoot shot after the sixth minute. Guest equalised, charging the goal-keeper into the net. On resumption Derby was superior, but they missed chances. Gallacher towards the end shot outside from four yards.

AT ROKER PARK

At Roker Park, Brook shot into an empty goal when the game had lasted ten minutes, the goalkeeper missing the skidding ball. Both sides played very skilful football. Brook again scored, but Sunderland responded through Gallacher. Gurney put the home side on level terms before the half-time, and four minutes after resumption gave them what proved to be a winner. Furious struggle developed and both goals had narrow escapes. Brook and Connor were dangerous raiders, but no further scoring resulted.

ITALIANS WATCH PLAY.

The Italian Association Football Team who are to meet England on the 14th watched Tottenham beat Middlesbrough. Hunt netted for Spurs eight minutes from interval. There was no further scoring in the first half, but Fenton equalised four minutes after resumption. Tottenham, however, again obtained the lead this time through Willie Evans and Howe put them further ahead.

HUDDERSFIELD'S BIG WIN.

Huddersfield's big win and Chelsea's defeat enabled the Yorkshiremen to get away from the bottom of the table. Richardson netted from Lythgoe's pass in the 17th minute and seven minutes later Malam increased the margin of the Huddersfield lead. Liverpool attacks were rare, though Hodgson was conspicuous. Lythgoe notched Huddersfield's third goal and Malam put on their fourth from a penalty, before interval. Following resumption Luke scored Huddersfield's fifth goal in the 52nd minute. Bott found the sixth ten minutes later and Malam and Richardson with one each, then completed Huddersfield's tally.

Sheffield United obtained their first goal through Barton in the fifth minute. Encouraged by this initial success the United kept up heavy pressure on Newcastle's defence and Pears scored from a terrific shot. Newcastle retaliated hotly, but were unable to score. Fickering and Dodds netted further goals. Barton then went wide with penalty. Newcastle made positional changes on resumption but that made no difference, though Smith reduced the deficit by putting on their solitary goal. Pears shot through the last goal of the day from 25 yards for the United.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, November 10.

Following are the results of the Football Matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 4; Sheffield Wednesday 0; Chelsea 2, West Bromwich 3; Derby 1, Birmingham 1; Everton 3, Portsmouth 2; Grimsby 2, Arsenal 2; Huddersfield 8, Liverpool 0; Leicester City 0, Stoke 3; Preston 3, Blackburn 1; Sunderland 3, Manchester City 2; Tottenham 3, Middlesbrough 1; and Wolverhampton 1, Leeds 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1, West Ham 1; Bolton 4, Fulham 0; Bradford City 1, Norwich 1; Burnley 2, Nottingham Forest 1; Manchester United 1, Bury 0; Notts County 1, Plymouth 3; Old Ham 1, Brentford 3; Port Vale 2, Blackpool 2; Sheffield United 5, Newcastle 1; Southampton 4, Bradford 1; and Swansea 2, Hull 1.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section.)

Aldershot 2, Reading 5; Brighton 2, Bournemouth 0; Bristol Rovers 5, Exeter 5; Cardiff 2, Northampton 2; Charlton 4, Bristol City 1; Crystal Palace 1, Millwall 1; Luton 2, Watford 2; Queens Park Rangers 1, Coventry 1; Southend 0, New Port 1; Swindon 3, Gillingham 0; and Torquay 4, Clapton Orient 2.

THIRD DIVISION.
(Northern Section.)

Accrington 2, Wrexham 2; Chester 1, Chesterfield 1; Crewe 4, Rochdale 1; Darlington 0, Halifax 1; Doncaster 2, Barrow 0; Gateshead 0, Tranmere 2; Heartlepools 5, Carlisle 2; New Brighton 2, Walsall 2; Southport 1, Mansfield 2; Stockport 1, Lincoln 2; and York 5, Rotherham 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(First Division.)

Aberdeen 2, St. Johnstone 0; Albion Rovers 1, Rangers 5; Clyde 0, Hearts 1; Dundee 5, Ayr 4; Falkirk 1, Celtic 2; Hamilton 2, Queens Park 2; Hibernians 2, Airdrieonians 2; Kilmarnock 3, Queen of South 1; Partick Thistle 7, Dunfermline 1; and St. Mirren 1, Motherwell 0.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, November 10.

Following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Devon 15, Cornwall 6 (at Devonport); Lancashire 16, Durham 3 (at Manchester); Northumberland 4, Yorkshire 3 (at Gesforth); Somerset 4, Gloucestershire 0 (at Bath); Cambridge University 24, Leicester 4; Clifton 8, Bath 3; Coventry 3, Bedford 8; Guy's Hospital 3, Birkenhead Park 9; London Welsh 0, St. Mary's Hospital 0; Northampton 13, Gloucester 0; O.M.T. 5, Rosslyn Park 3; Oxford University 8, Blackheath 15; Richmond 13, Harlequins 3; Portsmouth Services 0, London Scottish 6; Cardiff 9, Newport 8; Neath 11, Llanelly 3; Swansea 19, Aberavon 0; Stewartonians 11, Heriotonians 0; and West of Scotland 8, Edinburgh Academicals 27.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby N. Union Matches

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 10.

The following are results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Barrow 18, Oldham 11; Bramley 7, Huddersfield 26; Broughton 13, St. Helens 2; Dewsbury 8, Bradford 10; Featherstone 7, Keighley 13; Halifax 3, Castleford 3; Hull Kingston Rovers 17, Leeds 20; Hunsley 8, Batley 13; Rochdale 3, Salford 14; St. Helens Recreation 20, Liverpool 10; Swinton 16, Wakefield Trinity 5; Warrington 17, Leigh 10; Widness 20, Hull 5; and Wigan 17, York 8.

ENGLAND-MELBOURNE WINNERS RECEIVE PRIZES

MELBOURNE, Nov. 10.

Hundred thousand spectators saw the Duke of Gloucester present the prizes in the England-Melbourne air race at the aerial pageant at Laverton. The Duke heartily congratulated Scott in handing him the cheque and gold medal.

Melrose received a medallion in addition to a cheque. Squadron Leader Stodart, K. G. Stodart, Hansen and Jensen, though not prize winners were also presented with medallions.—Reuter.

AIR RACE FOR INDIAN PILOTS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Bengal Flying Club has inaugurated a flying race for a very handsome salver presented by the Countess of Willingdon, which is open to all pilots holding current licences in India and which will be competed between Dec. 4 and 7 at Dum Dum Aerodrome under the name of Viceroy's Plate

The Club will also hold a forced landing competition for Lady Willingdon Cup presented to the Club by Sir Upendra Nath Brahmachari, the eminent physician of Calcutta.—United Press.

"TELEPATHIC TWINS"

Their Mental Powers Amaze British Scientists

What is the mystery behind the "Telepathic Twins"? Why do they look alike, think alike and even anticipate each other's words, yet have different outlooks on life, different ideals, and experience different emotions?

This is the problem one of Britain's greatest psychologists, Dr. Robert Saudek, has set himself to solve. The solution, when it is arrived at, may answer the question as to how much heredity affects children's development, writes "The People".

The Bodington twins are the most extraordinarily identical in Britain and perhaps in the world. Named Ronald and Dennis Bodington, of Enfield Lock, Middlesex, they are the only twins in this country who have been separated at birth and reared apart for the first ten years of their lives.

"Dennis as a baby was taken to live with his grandmother, while Ronald remained at home," Dr. Saudek told me yesterday. "It was ten years before they were brought together again, and by this time their characters had been largely formed. They have been associating since then and are now twenty years of age."

But the most remarkable characteristic Dr. Saudek found was a strange sort of mental telepathy which they possess. It is powerful and undeniable, yet quite spontaneous and unexploited.

"When I talk to them they always present a sort of combined front," said Dr. Saudek. "When one asks them a question they always look at each other before speaking. Then one will start a sentence and the other will complete it.

"Their thoughts never seem to be contradictory. If one makes a joke the other is laughing almost before it is complete. Both laugh simultaneously at a humorous comment.

"It seems," said Dr. Saudek, "that heredity has a marked influence on children's intelligence, but character and emotional reactions are largely the result of environment and upbringing. One may say that all the differences between the twins are the outcome of their ten years apart."

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 6, 1991.
Muslim: Shaban 4, 1353.
Parsi: Khordad 7, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 44m.
Sunset 6h. 3m.
High Water: 3-22; 15-14.
Low Water: 9-38; 21-46.
Results of B. Com. Examination, University Building, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.

Results of Second LL.B. Examination, University Building, 2 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Hide-out". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Sacred Scandal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Morning Glory". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"20 Million Sweethearts." Daily at 4, 6-0 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"Sign of the Cross." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Wild Gold". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Nadira". Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit-Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"Dancing Lady." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"Pirate Treasure." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Time as usual.

KOHINOOR—"Tarzan and His Mate." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m. Morning show to-day at 9 and 11-15 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Three Musketeers." To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Monday at 10 p.m. "Hamlet."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer "Havre Maru" left Colombo on November 8 and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 12.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Monroe V-35' left Singapore on the 6th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 15th instant and sail again on the 16th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL
GOWALIA TANK, BOMBAY

The School RE-OPENS TO-DAY the 12th instant at 10-30 a.m. as usual after the October vacation.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon: Time Signal.
INDIAN SELECTED HOUR.
1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Rates.
EUROPEAN LUNCH TIME MUSIC
2-0 p.m. Close Down.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
6-30 p.m.
Half Hour with H.M.V. Gramophone Co.
7-0 p.m.: Light Music.
Mr. PRAGJI DOSSA.
7-30 p.m.: A Talk: Bai Gargidevi Sharma (In Gujarathi.)
Aim of Human Life.
8-0 p.m.: Interval.
8-30 p.m.: Empire Relay.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Time Signal.
9-0 p.m.: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-20 p.m.: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m.: The S.S. "Tuscania" Trio.
9-30 p.m.: Directed by Edward Wilson with Stuart Ross - - - Baritone.
11-0 p.m.: God Save The King-Emperor. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, Nov. 12.

P.M.—
7-45 Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra. Relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-30 "Meet Professor Wells and Inspector Sims." Presented by their creator, Francis Grierson.
8-45 The Belfast Wireless Orchestra Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. Mary Johnston (Soprano).
9-30 Sports Talk.
9-45 A Sonata Recital by Marjorie Hayward (Violin) and Geofrey O'Connor Morris (Pianoforte).
10-0 The News.
10-15 A Ballad Concert. May Latimer (Contralto). Alex Rogers Baritone). David John (Oboe).
10-45 Dance Music.
11-15 Close Down.

Congress Ward Meeting

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the following election meetings will be held to-day (Monday) in different parts of the city:—

BHARBHAI MAHALLA AT 9 P.M.
President.—J. V. Vora, Esq.
Speakers.—Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Virchand Panachand, D. K. Bhat, K. M. Munshi, Dr. Deshmukh, M. K. Metha, G. N. Desai and others.

DATTATRAY BUILDING, CHIKALWADI AT 9 P.M.
President.—Dr. N. S. Balsekar.
Speakers.—Sjts. K. M. Munshi, Dr. Deshmukh, S. K. Patil, D. G. Babrekar, D. C. Diwanji and others.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia per s. s. 'Orama' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 13th instant.

HYDERABAD STATE SUBJECTS' ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Secretary, Hyderabad Subjects' Association, writes:—

A garden party was arranged by the All-India Hyderabad Subjects' Association at Islam Gymkhana, Bombay, on Thursday, out of loyalty and in token of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's completing two hundred years of his independent reign. The party dispersed after unanimous prayers for H. E. H.'s long life and prosperity.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF.

Shrimati Amrit Kaur has received a letter from a leading Advocate of Ahmedabad promising that he and his friends will send 5,000 blankets to Assam, in response to her appeal for 10,000 blankets. The first consignment of 500 blankets will be sent on the 15th instant.

Shrimati Amrit Kaur is leaving for Calcutta on Monday the 12th instant to help the famine-stricken people of Sylhet district where ten persons have already died of starvation and thousands are on verge of starvation.

The REGAL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A story as sweet as the scent of new mown hay.....a love affair as pure as honey in the hive!

MAKING INDIGENOUS GOODS POPULAR

Novel Enterprize Of Swadeshi Market During Divali

The Secretary of the Swadeshi Market Committee writes:—

Attention is invited to a novel and attractive enterprise of the Swadeshi Market Committee in making indigenous goods popular, and helping the sale during the Divali holidays. They have a competition scheme under which by putting in certain missing words in each sentence and purchasing only Rs. 5 worth of goods, a customer can qualify himself for a prize of Rs. 101 in goods. The Swadeshi Market is well worth a visit with its beautiful display of goods under a multitude of variegated electric lights. The prizes in goods of attractive designs and varieties are exhibited there.

HELP THE MOVEMENT.

You are aware that the Swadeshi Market can supply everything in household requisites. Why not make all your purchases from Swadeshi Market only? You satisfy all your wants and help the movement.

Also you have this splendid opportunity of investing in only Rs. 5 worth of Swadeshi goods and securing Rs. 101 worth of these goods when you obtain a prize. Take the earliest opportunity to visit the Swadeshi Market. There are 15 prizes of Rs. 101 each and you can obtain as many as you like by winning in the competition. 12th of November is the closing date for this Prize Competition Scheme.

DEATH OF A. R. ORAGE

Well Known Author And Journalist

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. A.R. Orage, the well-known author and journalist, died in London on Tuesday (November 6). He was born in 1873. Though mostly self-educated his cultural attainments were singularly high. In 1906 he was introduced to Fleet Street and prospered very well as a journalist. He lectured in America from 1922 to 1931. Several excellent volumes belong to his powerful pen and among them special mention should be made of "Nietzsche in Outline and Aphorism," "Consciousness: Animal, Human and Superhuman," "An Alphabet of Economics" and "Readers and Writers." He edited "New Age" for some time, but of late "The New English Weekly" had the benefit of his direction and guidance. He was greatly interested in Indian Culture and was a regular contributor to "The Aryan Path" of Bombay.

Sir B. Krishna Memorial Prize Medal

At a meeting of the subscribers of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Memorial Fund held on the 11th July 1924 the following resolution was adopted:—

"That from the funds collected to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., a Memorial Prize Medal be founded to be awarded every year on the anniversary of his death to a member of the Medical Profession who submits a thesis or delivers a lecture on any medical subject before a meeting of the Medical Profession to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, preference to be given to one who submits any original or research work especially with reference to indigenous medicine on Western lines."

In consonance with the above resolution, members of the profession are invited to submit a thesis or a paper by the 15th of January 1935 for submission to a Selection Committee for making the above award.

The thesis or paper shall have to be read by the prizeman on the day of the award at a meeting of the Profession to be held in accordance with the above resolution

Madhav Baugh Meeting Ends In Pandemonium

REMARKS AGAINST CONGRESS RESENTED

Pandemonium reigned supreme at the Democratic Swaraj Party meeting at Madhavabaug on Sunday evening, which had been called to support the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Manubhai Pandya Solicitor, was in the Chair and called upon Mr. D. V. Gokhale of Poona to address the audience. A section of the audience, who did not like anything to be said against either the Congress or the Congress candidates raised shouts of "Vote for the Congress".

They, however did not create any trouble till Mr. Gokhale referred to the failure of the Congress in the recent Civil Disobedience Movement. At this a considerable number of those present, resented the remarks that were made against the Congress and catcalls and booings followed.

Immediately after, finding that the speaker continued his remarks, the section which resented them rushed towards the platform and took possession of it. The authorities sent for the police, who were in readiness, just outside Madhavabaug.

As the police came on the scene the meeting dispersed.

ORGANISE ANTI-WAR CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 7.)

Capitalist. Effective opposition of India to the menace of war could be organised by the Indian National Congress which comded the confidence of the large masses of the Indian people. He appealed to the Congress to take the matter up as one of immediate urgency and carry on active organisation of the country to resist war.

MADRAS CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, speaking on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress, supported the resolution. He reminded the audience that the Indian National Congress had at its Madras session eight years ago passed a similar resolution at the instance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But, unfortunately, that resolution had remained a dead letter. The leaders failed to carry on any propaganda to popularise the idea in the country. The grave situation that was developing in the world had made it necessary to call upon the Congress to wake up to the reality of the catastrophe that was facing India in common with other countries of the world. In spite of the Disarmament and Naval talks armaments had increased and continued to increase in all the countries.

ORGANISE THE MASSES.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami declared that effective way to meet the manded the confidence of the larfle menace of the war was the organisation of the masses of the country. He regretted that the Indian National Congress which met in the City did not find time to consider the resolutions and the programme that the Congress Socialist Party had forwarded for its consideration. Still that programme was in the hands of the Congress Working Committee. He would urge the leaders of the Congress who were busy with the Assembly election campaign to incorporate even at this late hour the slogan of anti-war in the election campaigns. He was sure that that would enhance the prestige of the Congress and would attract greater attention from the world. He also asked the Congress leaders to act upon the programme the Socialist Party had submitted for such a programme alone could lead the country to its cherished objective. Concluding he said that in the anti-war campaign that was being organised the organisation of the workers and peasants for the struggle for Independence should have the first place.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

In putting the resolution to vote Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan made a brief speech. After listening to the various speeches, said Mr. Jayaprakash, it was not necessary for him to say anything at length. He would, however, tell them that it was not necessary to be a communist or a socialist to accept the resolution or to take part in the anti-war propaganda. What was needed was the consciousness that India was suffering from foreign domination. What was needed was the spirit of freedom and that patriotic vision that knew how best the cause of India's freedom could be advanced. He then explained the resolution to the audience and asked for its unanimous acceptance.

The resolution was then put to vote and passed unanimously, and the meeting terminated with loud shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad."

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Clinical Meeting will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Buiding, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), when members will open a discussion on "Tonsils and Adenoids.—In or Out."

MASS MEETING AT DELISLE ROAD.

A mass meeting of workers will be held to-day (Monday) at the Delisle Road Maidan. When Messrs. Nimbkar. Karnik, Maniben Kara, and Wamanrao Kulkarni and others will address the meeting.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Public Meeting On Azad Maidan

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and "A" Ward District Congress Committee, there will be a mass election meeting on Azad Maidan to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will address.

Loud speakers will be installed and special enclosure reserved for ladies.

Disturbance At Madhav Bagh Meeting

Mr Manubhai Pandya Solicitor, has issued the following statement to the press:—

Political "goondaism" having failed at Dadar last night it burst out with greater vigour at Madhav Baug this evening, at a meeting called to support the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for the Assembly. Mr. Manubhai Pandya Solicitor presided. As Chairman he asked Mr. D. V. Gokhale to address the meeting. After Mr. Gokhale had proceeded for some time, a few persons, with white caps on, started creating noise and disturbance. Ultimately they rushed on the platform and assaulted some persons seated there. They declared that they would not allow any meeting in support of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to go on and shouted "Congress Zindabad". The president tried to restore order and asked the hooligans to leave the platform but the disturbance continued. So the trustees asked their watchmen to clear the meeting place. When this information was conveyed to the president he dissolved the meeting.

JAMNADAS SHOUTED DOWN AGAIN

Continued interruptions, catcalls and boolngs were the main features of a meeting at Gamdevi on Sunday night, which had been convened by the Hindu Mahasabha and the Democratic Swaraj Party to support the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Doctor Savarkar was in the chair.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee spoke to a small audience in a Temple at Gamdevi and everything went alright till he came to the question of the Communal Award and the Congress attitude towards it. A certain section which resented certain of the speaker's remarks loudly shouted saying that what the speaker had said was false. This was the signal for shouts and cat-calls from outside the temple even.

After some persuasion by the President, who assured the Congress-minded section that they would be given a chance to have their say, Mr. Tairsee continued his speech. But since the speaker insisted on referring to the Communal Award and the attitude of the Congress the interruptions continued and after ten minutes' continued interruption, the speaker took his seat.

Mr. Chaudhary spoke against Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who, he said, had betrayed the cause of the workers.

After him, Mr. D. V. Gokhale was called upon to speak. He was also continually interrupted and questions were asked of the speaker.

These continued interruptions by a section of young men was resented very much by the elderly people who had gathered to hear the point of view of those who supported Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

After Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Chaudhary, a member of the B. P. C. C. made out a good case in favour of the Congress candidates, all the while admitting that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, was a very clever man but since he had betrayed the Congress, people should not vote for him.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then addressed the gathering amidst continuous interruptions.

The meeting ended in confusion and disorder.

MEETING AT MANDVI

Dr. Jethalal V. Vohra presided over the election propaganda meeting at Mandvi on Sunday night. Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Munshi, the two Congress candidates were among the speakers. All of them exhorted the voters to cast their votes in favour of the Congress candidates.

In And Around Bombay

A Mischievous Campaign

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued a long and crushing rejoinder to a most mischievous campaign started by a certain section of Marathi papers to create prejudice against the Congress candidates. The campaign consists in making the suggestions that the Reception Committee of the Congress insulted the memory of the late Lokmanya Tilak. No suggestion could be more preposterous and unwarranted and the voters must not be misled by it. The memory of the late Lokmanya, could not be better honoured by Bombay's voters than by supporting the candidates set up by the Congress for which the Lokmanya lived worked and suffered.

Taxing The Bedridden!

The Bombay Municipal Corporation the other day adopted a motion protesting against the Government proposal to levy a fee of six annas per day on those in-patients in hospitals, who may have to take food from the hospitals.

Apart from the half-heartedness of those concerned to afford facilities to the needy and the stricken, it must also be remembered that considerable number of people, though they are in a position to pay for medical attention, try to evade this burden and foist themselves on the Free and Charitable Hospitals which are mainly intended for the poor whose earnings do not secure for them a decent meal per day.

Though the earnings of an average middle-class member do not permit his payment to the doctor for any treatment he undergoes, it must be remembered that the really poor have a greater claim than others to medical relief.

If the civic sense in this direction is developed and if every citizen cultivates a sense of self-respect and tried his best to avoid encroaching on what is mainly intended for the poor thousands of poor people would be the happier for it.

The authorities must devise other methods of discouraging the well-to-do from rushing to the Free Hospitals, than imposing conditions which would affect those who are already hard-pressed.

Race For Aligarh Vice-Chancellorship

WITHDRAWAL OF CHHATARI CLEARS WAY FOR NAWAB ISMAIL KHAN

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Nov. 11.

The meeting of the Court of Aligarh Muslim University will be held on the 25th inst., at Aligarh when the principal business will be the election of the Vice-Chancellor in place of Sir Ross Masood who has resigned and taken up the Education Ministership of Bhopal.

Till yesterday two principal contestants for the honour were Nawab Ismal Khan of Meerut and Nawab of Chhatari. But the announcement made by the Nawab of Chhatari this morning that he is not standing has made the way clear for Nawab Ismail Khan. Of course, there are a few other Muslims anxious to obtain the honour, but it is clear that as against Nawab Ismail Khan none of them has any chance unless some particular influence is brought to bear in the election. An additional factor of the situation to-day is that the official opinion here is wearing round Nawab Ismail Khan.

Nawab Ismail Khan, it will be recalled, has strong nationalist views in politics and was a Swarajist member of the Assembly when Pandit Motilal Nehru was the Leader of the Opposition.

The conference held by the Nawab of Bhopal here to-day in connection with the Vice-Chancellorship has not yielded any definite result but one member who attended it stated to me "Nawab Ismail Khan will surely be elected".

ALIGARH 'VARSITY TALKS IN DELHI

Perfect Unanimity Prevails

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

At the invitation of His Highness the Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, a few prominent members of the Court met at Bikaner House, New Delhi, to discuss informally questions arising out of the resignation of Sir Ross Masood from the Vice-Chancellorship of the Muslim University. Perfect unanimity prevailed throughout the discussions and it was decided that the result of the discussions at the forthcoming meeting of the Court on 25th November be awaited.

The following attended the meeting: The Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor, Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan, Acting Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Ramsbottham, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin, Mr. Justice Niamatulla, Sir Ross Masood, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Ghulam Muhammad, Justice Sir Shah Sulaiman and Chaudhri Zafrulla Khan, who were also invited were unavoidably absent.

The Nawab of Bhopal left tonight for Bhopal.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S NEW STEP TOWARDS FASCISM

"The People" learns that the British Home Office is now in communication with the company, which has been formed to provide London with night-watchmen for the protection of citizens and property.

Sir Alfred Baker, a solicitor who is interested in the scheme, explained that the company's name will be "Night Watch Patrol, Limited."

"The men will be specially chosen from ex-Service men, from pension offices, etc., and they will work in harmony with the police," he said.

NO UNIFORM.

"There will be no uniform for the men," he added, "but they will wear a badge or some other mark of identification.

"It will take a long time for the scheme to evolve, but the idea is that a bank, insurance office, or a trader will be approached and will be informed that if they wish to become members, the cost will be so much per annum.

"It is hoped that we shall get the commendation of Scotland Yard and the Home Office in time."

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., commenting on the project, described it as "another step towards Fascism in this country."

"We have militarised the Metropolitan Police and turned that splendid civilian body into a semi-military force," he said.

"Now we are threatened with a private police force."

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BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1934

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

On Wednesday, the 14th, the loyalty of the people of Bombay to the Congress will be put to a crucial test. But we have reason to hope that the City will acquit itself on that day in a way worthy of its recent splendid support to the Congress even in the most trying circumstances. During the last three years and more the Congress demanded heavy sacrifices from the City but the latter made history by its unprecedented response in a measure far above the people's expectations. Now the Congress asks for a much less hard service which involves no sacrifice but which is of supreme importance to itself and the country. The Congress made the claim at the Round Table Conference that it was the only political body fully representating the nation as a whole and that it alone could, therefore, speak for the country. The Congress has also declared since then, on behalf of the country, that it unreservedly condemns Government's dual policy of repression and spurious reforms. The country has now to vindicate the claim of the Congress to represent the nation exclusively and to endorse its view on the dual policy. And it is up to the people of Bombay again to surpass the expectations of the country in its rally to the Congress flag.

Bombay's Opportunity

The case for the Congress at the elections is put succinctly by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in his following appeal to the Bombay voters. He says:

"Fifty years of unbroken service, and a record of sacrifice and suffering during the last 15 years (which is unique in the history of the whole world) and during the last four years a marvellous exhibition of undaunted courage (of which any nation can be proud) certainly entitle the Congress demand for its candidates cent per cent votes of Bombay City and Province. It is not the candidates in ther personal capacity that demand the right and opportunity to represent the people, but it is Congress with all its history. Surely no question of community, caste or religion should affect the fulfilment of this claim. After a full session of the Indian National Congress has endorsed the resolutions, adopted by the All-India Congress Committee, it is not open to anyone, who recognises the wisdom of national discipline, to contest the claim of Congress candidates."

Considerations like the above have won for the Congress signal triumphs in Assam and, according to the latest reports, in the City of Madras by the election of Mr. S. Satyamurti, the Congress candidate. Surely Bombay cannot afford to lag behind any other constituency in its loyalty to the Congress.

Vote For Congress Candidates

We are often told by the critics of the Congress that merit alone should count at the elections and no considerations of party or community. We wholly accept the principle but must point out that merit includes the essential quality of loyalty to the country and to the body that represents it, a loyalty to which all personal or communal considerations are to be subordinated. In this sense the Congress candidates are the fittest of the four candidates to serve the country. And their service will be effective because it is supported by an exceptionally strong institution like the Congress. After all, as Mr. Rajagopalachari points out, "it is not the candidates in their personal capacity that demand the opportunity to represent the people but it is Congress with all its history." Let the Bombay voters realise that every vote lost to the Congress in its present fight with the Government is a vote gained by the latter who will naturally represent the votes so gained as support to their policy of repression and worthitss reforms. Let it not be said of any voter by posterity that at a most critical stage in the struggle for national freedom he played false to the Congress and the country.

Municipal Finances Of Bombay

The finances of the city of Bombay are in a most unenviable condition. The resources now at the disposal of the Municipal Corporation seem to have reached a stage where they are incapable of yielding proportionate returns to every increase in the rate of taxation; while the obligations ilmposed by its constitution upon the Corporation, are, by their very nature, of a steadily expanding character. With expenditure, therefore, constantly expanding, and the revenues of the Corporation as steadily shrinking, the city's finances show an increasing deficit, that neither the Corporation nor the Government seem to have taken any steps to cure permanently. The Corporation, made up of the representatives of rate-payers, naturally shrinks from increases of taxation, or devising new burdens, which may hold out a more than a sporting chance of a permanent improvement in the revenue side of the budget. They, therefore, attend more and more to effecting economies on the expenditure side whenever they find a deficit, which has now become perennial. But this cannot succeed indefinitely,—at least without starving out of existence services indispensable to a healthy and progressive city. Government, on their side, are so strained in their own finances, are so pressed with requests for relief from other and no less important interests groaning under what they call unbearable tax-burdens, that they have sometimes to abolish existing sources of Corporation revenues without offering any other relief to the civic finances. The rulers of the city, finally, lack that imaginative understanding of the problems of municipal finance, or courage, to try new lines of tackling the question, without which there appears no escape from the present unenviable position into which the civic finances appear to have got. The Executive is thus driven to adopting extraordinary,—if not even objectionable,—means to make both ends meet, and show a slight surplus in the municipal finances, which is utterly fictitious.

In support of this criticism, take the instance of the current and the coming years' budgets. As the Commissioner frankly admits, the balance in the current year is obtained by transferring to revenue what is essentially a capital receipt (Rs. 2.10 lakhs from interest on net Premia Fund) and raiding the cash balances (3.54 lakhs) .The net increase in expenditure is 179 thousand, if we omit the item of saving in Debt Charges (9.75 lakhs) by concessions or manipulation, on which we shall comment later; while the net deterioration in income, during the current year, may be put down at Rs. 12,25 thousands. The following figures will perhaps make the thing more clear:

N.B.—The figures are in lakhs.

	Budget	Revised
Revenue	331.43	319.18
Expenditure	334.26	322.72

The opening and closing balances are Rs. 6.89 and 3.35 lakhs respectively. The details of increases and decreases in the revenue and the expenditure of the Corporation are significant, inasmuch as the main cause of the falling off in the revenue is due to the abolition of the Town Duty by Government, which used to bring to the Corporation nearly 9 lakhs a year. Of the 18.12 lakhs of gross decline in revenue, half is thus explained by a factor, over which the Corporation may justly claim to have had no control, and for abolishing which Government have as yet offered no compensation to the city purse. On the expenditure side, the main saving, 9.75 lakhs, is on account of Debt Charges, which is explained in the Commissioner's Note as follows: "The decrease of Rs. 9,75,000 under Debt Charges, however, needs special mention. A reduction of Rs. 2,26,000 is due to the reduction made, with effect from 1st October, 1933, in the rates of interest on advances taken from Government in 1923-24 and 1924-25, Rs. 35,000 on account of extending the currency of the advances taken from special Funds, from 20 to 30 years, Rs. 8,000 because of the rebate of income tax, and Rs. 33,000 due to the decrease in the amount of loan required during the year. In addition to this, a decrease of Rs. 6,73,000 is shown under this head due to the reduction in Debt Charges of the Development Loan of which the currency is proposed to be extended upto 31st March, 1954, and is subject to the approval of Government." This is sufficient to establish that the equilibrium in the current year's finances of the city is obtained by means which cannot be approved without qualification.

The prospect for the next year, 1935-36, is even less encouraging. The income, allowing for the extraordinary and somewhat doubtful items, would be Rs. 3,16.04 lakhs,—while if we disallow the extraordinary items, it would shrink to 304.64 lakhs. If a further 5 lakhs on account of the estimated income from land sales were transferred to capital account, the aggregate net fall in income would amount to Rs. 14.66 lakhs made up as follows:

(Figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Revenue Items	Increases.	Decreases.
General Tax	40	.....
Town, Cotton and Tobacco Duties	.....	952
Interest &c.	50	...
Miscellaneous	.....	85
Buildings, Land, &c.		1019

This gives a net deterioration of some 19 lakhs. This is made up for, partly by extraordinary receipts of 11.40 lakhs from the Premia and Sinking Funds, and partly by saving in Debt Charges of some 13.82 lakhs. Had these extraordinary receipts and savings not been allowed for the cash balance the Corporation would have been wiped out altogether and the municipal purse would have shown at the end of next year a negative balance of 4.67 lakhs. This indicates a most unsatisfactory state of municipal finances which are balanced by shifts and contrivances on which we shall comment more particularly hereafter. Here it is enough to add that unless the Corporation sternly resolves to grapple with the problem and remedy the chronic deficit permanently, not only will the city's credit suffer irreparably, but perhaps some of the most essential services may have to be starved. The Corporation will, we trust, turn a wholly deaf ear to the Commissioner's suggestion for restoring, or at least halving the salaries cut, while the present precarious conditions endure; and even seek other lines of permanent economies or new income from which to make both ends meet more satisfactorily than is done in the present municipal budget.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Gifts By Lawyers

(By N. H. P.)

It is an elementary principle of professional ethics, that a lawyer should not accept a gift from a client, so long as the professional relationship lasts. The principle is that the relation of lawyer and client is one of such high confidence on the part of the client that the lawyer is considered to have an amount of influence over the mind and action of his client, which, in the eye of the Court, while that influence remains, makes it almost impossible that the gift can prevail. Instances, however, are not rare and there is no prohibition either in law or ethics, of "gifts" being made by lawyers to their clients in the shape of voluntarily giving up or making an abatement as regards their fees to which they are under the law, entitled. A good story, in this relation, is told of Abraham Lincoln, by Lamon who was one of Lincoln's numerous circuit partners. "Early in our practice, a gentleman named Scott placed in my hands a case of some importance. He had a demented sister who possessed property to the amount of $10,000, mostly in cash. A "conservator." as he was called, had been appointed to take charge of the estate, and we were employed to resist a motion to remove the conservator. A designing adventurer had become acquainted with the unfortunate girl, and knowing that she had money, sought to marry her; hence the motion. Scott, the brother and conservator, before we entered upon the case, insisted that I should fix the amount of the fee. I told him that it would be $250, adding, however, that he had better wait; it might not give us much trouble, and in that event a less amount would do. He agreed at once to pay $250, as he expected a hard contest over the motion.

Lincoln's Sense Of Justice

The case was tried inside of twenty minutes, our success was complete. Scott was satisfied, and cheerfully paid over the mo-

(Continued on page 8)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Joint Committee's Report Is Expected To Provide More Safeguards To Placate Die-Hard Tories

From Our Own Correspondent

(By Air Mail).

Although Mr. Winston Churchill observed silence for the two previous days, he could not resist breaking it on the third dav after the reassembly of Parliament on Tuesday last. But for his intervention, the House of Commons would have disposed of in a few minutes the motion moved by Sir Austin Chamberlain that the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Government's proposals "for an extension of self-government to the people of India" be published simultaneously in this country and in India.

A Surprise Move

Mr. Churchill seized the opportunity to voice various suspicions. The whole House appeared to be against Mr. Churchill; yet, he was quite happy about his efforts to damn the National Government and with it the members of the Joint Select Committee. Those, who followed Mr. Churchill's speech complaining against the delay in the publication of the Committee's Report, failed to notice any genuine grievance against Sir Austen Chamberlain's motion.

As a matter of fact, he surprised his colleagues when he emphasized that the Government ought to have hastened with the publication of the Report. For, Mr. Churchill and his colleagues on the India Defence League have exploited the period during which the Committee was engaged in its task in carrying on an open anti-White Paper and anti-Joint Committee propaganda. Naturally, one expected to see Mr. Churchill get up and ask on the floor of the House for as greater a delay in the publication of the Report as possible. Nonetheless, he made a grievance that there had already been a very long delay. Before Christmas, he pointed out, there was to be a meeting of the Council of the National Union of Conservative Associations to discuss the Report. It was essential, therefore, according to him, that the Report should be in their hands at the earliest possible moment. He did not say there had been intentional delay, but..... There were several similar suggestions in his speech, which were followed by denials that he was imputing motives to the Government. For example, he did not suggest that the Government had planned that the Report should not reach India before the elections there had started, but if it had been unintentional it was much below the standard of tactful management they looked for from Sir Samuel Hoare.

His Obsession

However, Mr. Churchill and his lieutenant, Sir Henry Page-Croft, who supported him in an apologetic tone, were laughed out by a packed House and the attempt of this Die-hard Tory suddenly to become air-minded on the Indian issue did not materialise. He surprised the House by his suggestion that the publication of the Report of the Committee should be expedited by sending a copy to India by aeroplane on Saturday (to-day) and having it reprinted there. It was left to Sir Samuel Hoare to retort to an experienced Parliamentarian like Mr. Churchill, who has sat in several Cabinets, that this would have involved a breach of Parliamentary privilege. Obviously Mr. Churchill has the tact to overlook Parliamentary privileges when it suits his purpose. The trouble with Mr. Churchill seems to be that he is obsessed with the idea that the Report of the Joint Select Committee is the product of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald because after his Parliamentary oratory on Thursday he ran back to his constituency and told his Conservatime followers to hold together to explode the Report of the Committee when it is published on the 22nd November. The reason that he gave is quite significant. He said that the Conservative Party was being made by the National Government "responsible agent for carrying out the fatal scheme of the Home Rule for India, which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald hatched when he was Socialist Prime Minister."

Die-Hard Campaign

How far Mr. Churchill's contention holds good can be gauged from the kite-flying that has been going on for some time in connection with the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee. The Ministerial supporters have been claiming for a long time that the Report of the Joint Select Committee will be acceptable to all the members of the two Houses of Parliament since they have been drawn up by responsible members of the two Houses who have studied their subject from all sides. To this, the Die-hard Tories do not hesitate to retort that the Report confirms the White Paper policy in almost every detail. They admit that there are certain additional safeguards but in their opinion these safeguards do not in any way alter the principles of the original scheme of reform decided on by the Government

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

REGRETTABLE

We extremely regret that Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee and N. C. Kelkar were refused a hearing by a meeting of 5,000 voters held at Mahavir Hall, Dadar, on Saturday night. The scenes, which were enacted at that meeting as well as at Madhav Bagh and Gamdevi meetings on Sunday are a regular feature of election campaigns in Western countries. In fact, in those countries worse things happen. Only last week on the occasion of the elections for the U.S.A. Congress in an affray in Hazelton four persons died as a result of wounds from machine-gun fire, a 60 year old man was shot dead in West Union, Ohio, in an election quarrel, making seven deaths all over the country during the elections; in Seattle one Negro was killed in an election riot and several Negroes were beaten because they attempted to vote.

IGNORE THEM.

During election times feelings are at fever heat and they find expression in a variety of ways. But the Indian National Congress is pledged to Non-violence and no-one who works on its behalf is entitled to resort to any means inconsistent with non-violence. Congressmen, therefore, cannot but unhesitatingly condemn the conduct of those who refused a hearing to Messrs. Jamnadas, Tairsee and Kelkar and were responsible for tactics that do not serve the interests of the Congress. Messrs. Jamnadas, Tairsee and Kelkar have flouted the decisions of the Congress, but, as citizens, they are entitled to give expression to their views. The voters of Bombay, as a whole, are with the Congress and the best way they can deal with misguided persons like Messrs. Jamnadas, Tairsee and Kelkar, who are doing a disservice to the country, is to ignore them and to vote for Congress candidates.

GRABBERS

If wishing were having, the British Die-hards would not part with the least of their vested interests in India. The Duchess of Atholl seriously declared at a meeting of the India Defence League that it would be tragic to cease all British recruitment to the Irrigation Service in India and that "it was necessary to ensure the lives of the poor cultivators." Such sentiments are quite natural for exploiters and particularly characteristic is the altruistic touch in the last remark. It is indeed tragic—from their points of view—to lose easy jobs and fat salaries in India. But the concern for the "poor cultivators" has ceased to impress the world, let alone Indians. The most curious thing about these self-appointed trustees of the Indian people is that they would not admit that the poor people know their own interests nor would they allow them to say who are their real benefactors. Is it possible that the above remarks are suggested by Gandhiji's campaign of village reconstruction?

CORRUPTING INFLUENCE

The Labour motion in the Commons on prohibiting the private manufacture of arms was doomed to fail in the present House. Its failure only testified to the truth of Major Atlee's observations that armament firms were a corrupting influence to Government officials and that Admirals and Generals on the firms' staff were not there merely for their business ability. If any industry in the world needs to be nationalised, it is the manufacture of arms, assuming, of course, that the State is democratic. Mr. Baldwin's objection that the State monopoly in the manufacture of arms would lead to an enormous increase in armaments apply only to those Governments that are not responsible to the people. If, as Sir John Simon stated, it is necessary to regulate and control the manufacture of arms, it is obviously best to make the control real and effective by the State taking over the full management of the industry. Sir John's plea that Britain is not such a bad sinner in this matter as are some other countries is perhaps true but is hardly an effective answer to the Labour motion.

BIRTH-CONTROL

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who presided at the meeting of the Bombay Women's Association on Saturday, deserves to be congratulated on boldly pleading for wise birth-control to check the abnormal increase in the birth-rate in recent years. The reform is essential and urgent both on humanitarian and economic grounds. But unfortunately there is still considerable prejudice against the reform, arising mainly from ignorance and distrust of any social innovation. Bombay women, however, are intelligent and bold enough to appreciate the need for the reform and should give the lead to the country by carrying on sustained and earnest propaganda in its support. Prejudice against it will vanish soon if women themselves take the lead in the matter.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Assam's Lead

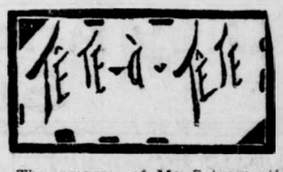
On the eve of the polling for our Province, the little Province of Assam has sent a message to the voters. Mr. T. R. Phookan is one of the oldest Congressmen and in the days of Chittaranjan Das, he was the unchallenged leader of Assam. No one will question his antecedents or patriotism. But, he chose to side Pandit Malaviyaji and the Congress Parliamentary Board were obliged to set up Mr. Nabin Bardoloi as the Congress candidate. The voters of Assam recognised that in this election, it is not the personality of individuals that matters but the principles and institutions for which they stand. By returning the official Congress candidate against one of her oldest public men as well as Congressmen, Assam has shown the way all the other Provinces should go if the nation should be able to summon all the strength it is capable of to meet the Joint Select Committee report. —"Indian Express."

Vote For Congress Candidate

For the past fifteen years the Congress has carried on a struggle for the national birth-right of Swaraj, which in its intensity, in the enormous sacrifices it involved and the magnificent heroism it inspired, has had few parallels in world history. That struggle has taught India to become self-respecting and self-reliant. It is this great national organisation that the enemies of India's freedom are persistently striving to belittle, trying to make out that it has little authority. And the Party in power in Great Britain, which has made a clean break with the policy of agreed settlement initiated by the Labour Government and Lord Irwin, has let slip no opportunity to cry down the Congress because the Congress will not be fobbed off with the shadow of self-government in lieu of the substance. The methods by which the Congress was suppressed cannot have been forgotten by the country. What was worse, the Government claimed, and still claim, that public opinion vindicated the courses adopted by them. In these circumstances, if the nation wants to demonstrate to the world its resentment of such methods, it should not allow a single Congress candidate to be defeated.—"Hindu."

Congress And The States

The question which the people of the States are entitled to ask, and which they have as a matter of fact been asking with increasing earnestness and emphasis is, whether and how far the Congress is prepared to change its old attitude of mere sympathy into one of active support in view of this change in the situaion. Babu Rajendra Prasad, therefore, is hardly right in saying that no occasion has arisen since 1928 to make a fresh pronouncement of the Congress attitude. The occasion is undoubtedly there, though on account of its pre-occupations the Congress has not been able to make the necessary pronouncement. Sooner or later, sooner rather than later, the Congress will have to definitely make up its mind as to whether it is going to advise the Provinces to agree to federate with the Princes without making any condition whatever regarding the internal administration of the States and without the people of the States themselves being brought into the picture in any manner or to any extent.—"Tribune."



The success of Mr. Satyamurti at Madras is.

(1) a straight and clear-cut reply to Lord Willingdon's challenge to the nation.

(2) a complete rout of the Justice Party, whose patron saint was Lord Willingdon (when he was Governor of Madras) and which was petted and pampered by the officialdom as a bulwark against the Congress.

* * * *

Nothing is more staggering than that Lord Willingdon's "Home province" should rebel against his "Hukum policy" well described in Montague's Diary. It is not an exaggeration to say that Lord Willingdon made the Justice Party and the Justice Party made Lord Willingdon and thus unmade Madras.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon enjoyed the unique distinction of making Diarchy a "success" in the one and only province in India. He gave the monopoly of the Ministry to the Justice Party and the party in turn gave a blank cheque to the Governor. "Say yes to Willingdon" was their political slogan.

* * * *

The Ministers were used as beasts of burden to work Diarchy with its creaking wheels. Like a good coachman, Lord Willingdon rarely used the whip and earned the title of "Constitutional Governor. The Governor ruled, Ministers reigned and diarchy was a success.

* * * *

From Diarchy to dual policy is only the next step. When the iron hand of repression was on, the Justicite bloc in the Madras Council registered executive decrees, presenting a constitutional camouflage. They laughed at lathi charges and jeered at Satyagrahis. No wonder, the ballot box turned against them.

* * * *

Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, the defeated candidate, was more than a match for Mr. Satyamurti in some respects. The majority of voters in the Madras constituency are non-Brahmins. In the face of these facts, the electoral verdict shows that the Congress has stormed the Justicite stronghold, an object for which the late Deshbandhu Das had undertaken a special mission to Madras and failed.

* * * *

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar is a "Willingdon man" having seen service first under His Excellency as Council secretary. He was one of the good speakers in the Assembly and became notorious in the last session for his unworthy philippic against the Congress while he played the role of henchman to Mr. Mody and apologist of Lees-Mody Pact.

* * * *

Madras has given its verdict on Lees-Mody Pact. Its verdict on "Ottawa" will prove a shock to Simla circles. Let Bombay look to her laurels, in this contest for the Congress trophy.

* * * *

First Under-Graduate: "What shall we do to-night?"

Second Under-Graduate: "Let's toss for it. If it's heads, we'll go to the pictures: if it's tails, we'll call on the girls; and if it stands on edge, we'll study."

If Bombay Fails All Efforts Will Go Waste

Sardar Patel's Call To City Voters

Their Patriotism Will Be Put To Test On Wednesday, Says Mrs. Naidu

CONGRESS MUST SWEEP POLLS

Congress never knew what failure was. That organisation always stood for success and never for failure. The voters of Bombay should prove to the whole world on Wednesday, that the Congress was living and that the Congress was the life of the nation by solidly voting for the Congress candidates.

Day Of Test

Fourteenth of November was the examination day, when the patriotism of Bombay would be put to the test. It was upto the voters of Bombay to vindicate their honour and prestige by voting for the Congress candidates, because the Congress had said that they should be sent to the Assembly.

Thus declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in her appeal to the voters of Bombay from the Chaupati sands on Sunday evening.

A mammoth election meeting was held on Sunday evening on the Chaupati sands when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. K. M. Munshi addressed Bombay voters on their duty to the Congress in the coming Assembly elections.

Mr. Nariman in proposing Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the chair said that when a similar meeting was held at the same place several complaints were made to the Congress authorities to the effect that while the rival candidates were carrying on electioneering propaganda, Congress was doing nothing. The Congressmen in the city were then engaged in the arrangements for the Congress session. But immediately after the Congress session was over, they had devoted themelves to the election campaign and within a week they had held meetings at all the important centres of the City and had achieved more than what months of propaganda by the rival candidates with their enormous wealth had done. The merchants of the city had decided to support on the Congress candidates and several Commercial Associations had passed resolutions assuring support to them.

PARSIS' NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said, that it was the impression of many that all the Parsi votes would go to Sir Cowasji. The speaker, himself a Parsi, did not believe that it was so. Parsis had always maintained a national outlook and he was sure that they would never think along communal lines. He was sure that they would support the Congress candidates Mr. Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh.

After seven days of propaganda all over the City, the experience of the speaker was that both the Congress candidates would come out victorious, thus proving to the whole world that Congress was still alive and that the citizens of Bombay had complete faith and confidence in the Indian National Congress.

LESSON OF ASSAM.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of his presidential speech said that immediately after the Congress session he left Bombay on an electioneering tour and went round almost all important places in the Punjab, Delhi, the United Provinces and Bihar. Although there were several other calls from other places he hurried back to Bombay because he felt that if Bombay failed in returning both the Congress candidates, then the efforts made so far by the Congress towards sending candidates to Assembly would be a waste. From his experience in the North he had no doubt that all Congress candidates would be returned to the Assembly with a thumping majority. He gave the example of Assam, where Mr. T. R. Phookan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Gauhati Congress, had been defeated by the Congress candidate because he joined the rival party and said that in the same way all over the country Congress candidates, because they were standing on behalf of Congress, would be returned by an overwhelming majority.

BOMBAY MUST VOTE CONGRESS.

The Sardar read the news about the Madras election result and said that Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, the pillar of the Justice Party and supporter of the Government, had been defeated by Mr. S. Satyamurti, the Congress candidate, by a thumping majority of over 5,000 votes. With news of such results coming every day from all parts of the country, it was for the voters of the City to think as to what they should do on November 14. Bombay should vote for the Congress in such a way that the two rivals of the Congress candidates, should even forfiet their deposit.

The speaker then narrated the entire history of the Communal Award and how it came to be an "Award" by the Premier, Ramsay MacDonald. He traced the evolution of the Congress and explained how the word "Swaraj" was taught to Indians by the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhoy Naoroji, and with what vigour the fight was prosecuted by Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi to the present day.

Continuing the Sardar referred to the first Round Table Conference and the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and the Congress participation in the second Round Table Conference. He also referred to the efforts made to solve the communal problem at London.

Since the representatives of the communities could not come to a settlement, they asked the Premier to settle the question for them. The Premier wanted them to submit their request in writing. Pt. Malaviya was one of the signatories to that document. Gandhiji was asked to sign, but he refused because he thought it was not the proper way of arriving at a solution. Since he refused, he was sent back to India and immediately on reaching the Indian shores he and all the other Congressmen in the country were clapped in jail.

PREMIER'S CRUMBS.

Then the Premier gave his Award, which meant the distribution of a few crumbs. Those who supported the Award got the few crumbs and those who did not, got only half. Since that was the position of the Communal Award, what Congress wanted was that the eyes of all Indians should be rivetted to the main objective, namely, complete independence of India. That was why the Congress had adopted a policy of neutrality towards the Communal Award. The speaker also narrated how Pt. Malaviya broke away from the Working Committee on the Communal Award issue and how the Bombay Congress, had by an overwhelming majority, endorsed the decision of the Working Committee.

BOMBAY'S RECORD.

Exhorting the voters of Bombay to record every vote of theirs in favour of the Congress candidates, the Sardar said, that till today Bombay had always stood for the Congress. Bombay had always been in the fore-front of the national struggle. Its sacrifices were unique and the help that Bombay merchants gave to the Congress was unparalelled and could never be forgotten.

Referring to the false agitation that had been carried on by interested parties on the issue of there being no "Lokamanya Gate" at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar, the Sardar said, that it was an impossibility for the Reception Committee to forget the erection of a gate in the name of Lokamanya Tilak. There was a huge gate to commemorate the name of Tilak with his famous saying, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it," on it.

The speaker deplored the fact that the name of the Lokamanya was being associated with the forces which were agitating against the Congress. Tilak's name was the pride of the Congress and it could only be used to enhance the prestige of the Congress but never by its opponents.

Concluding the speaker hoped that all the voters of Bombay would remember their duty towards the Congress on November 14. and vote "en masse" for the Congress candidates and thus prove to the world that Bombay was in no way inferior to Madras in its loyalty towards the Congress.

TEST FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. K. M. Munshi speaking next said that if the honour and prestige that Bombay had gained during the past years as the centre of Congress activities in the country and the foremost political-minded city in India had to be retained, then the Bombay voters should prove their confidence in the Congress by voting for the Congress candidates on November 14. From the four corners of the country news was pouring in that Congress was achieving victories at the polls. But it was for Bombay to prove that it was a unique position compared to all the other cities in the country by returning the Congress candidates by an overwhelming majority. Voters should march to the polling booths in the way that they took out Prabhat Feries during 1930-31. It was for the Bombay voters to prove that Bombay was not going to have the second place in its love for the Congress.

WOMEN MUST WHIP UP MEN.

Dr. Deshmukh, the other Congress candidate, in the course of his speech said that he was sure that all the voters who were present at the meeting would vote only for the Congress candidates, but he appealed to those who had no votes to see that those who had them did go to the polling booth on the day of election. It usually happened that voters felt that nothing would be lost by a single voter not recording his vote. That fallacy should be avoided and that could be done by non-voters.

The speaker appealed to the women of Bombay to do their duty towards the Congress. He reminded them of what they did during the Civil Disobedience campaign and emphasised that the success of the campaign in the City was mostly due to the part taken by the women in the movement. He appealed to the women to wake the men up and send them to the polling booths without fail. The speaker even advised the women to refuse to serve food to the men, if they did not go to record their votes. Thus women of Bombay would once again be helping the Congress to come out victorious.

PATRIOTISM ON TRIAL.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that the two Congress candidates, who prided themselves being called the "sepoys" ought to be returned to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority, because the Congress had decided that they should be its representatives. The voters must remember that November 14 was their examination day. The test of their patriotism would be taken on that day and it remained to be seen as to how many voters in the city come out successful in it. It was for the voters to prepare for such an examination. The women of Bombay would prepare their husbands, or fathers or brothers to come out successful in that examination or test. It was for the women to rouse up their men-folk on the day of the examination and send them to their test. The speaker was sure that the women of Bombay would do their duty towards the Congress.

CONGRESS KNOWS NO DEFEAT.

Continuing, Mrs. Naidu said that there could never be a question of failure as far as Congress was concerned. The speaker never knew what failure was. Congress always meant success and never failure. She appealed to the voters of Bombay that on November 14 they should muster strong at the polling booths and vote for the Congress candidates and thus show to the whole world that Congress was living and that Congress was the life of the nation.

After Sardar Gopalsingh had spoken, Mr. Nagindas Master moved a vote of thanks to the chair which was carried with acclamation.

Sardar Vallabhbhai in the end congratulated Madras on the splendid response it had given by returning Mr. S. Satyamurti. He also congratulated Mr. Satyamurti on his unique success.

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Organise Anti-War Campaign

Socialist Call To National Congress

LABOUR'S SOLIDARITY

The Socialists of Bombay inaugurated their Anti-War Campaign at a mammoth public meeting held on Sunday on the Chowpatty Sands under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and the "E" Ward District Congress Committee.

Call To Congress

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution declaring India's opposition to participation in any war in which the British Government may be involved and calling upon the Indian National Congress to utilise such a crisis for securing Swaraj.

Labour's Support

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, presided and the speakers included, besides members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Red Trade Union Congress, who identified their organisations with the Socialist campaign against war.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan in asking Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas to move the resolution told the large gathering that the meeting had been convened in order to place before the people of Bombay and the country the grave international situation which threatened to result in the outbreak of another terrible world war and to make them think what they in India should do if the war broke out.

OPPOSE WAR.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas moved the followng resolution:

"In view of the international situation and the danger of the sudden outbreak of a war in which the British Government may be involved, this public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and the "E" Ward District Congress Committee, declares its opposition to the participation by India in any such war and calls upon the Indian National Congress to undertake forthwith the preparation of the entire Indian Nation actively to resist the utilisation of Indian men, money and resources for the purpose of such a war and to utilise such a crisis for securing Swaraj."

QUESTION BEFORE COUNTRY.

In commending the resolution for the acceptance of the meeting, Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas said that they would wonder where the need for such a resolution at this juncture came in. But he told them that the developments in the international situation were such that it was impossible to say what might happen the next moment. The rate at which the nations of the world were arming themselves, pointed to the probability of the war breaking out any moment. Disarmament Conferences and Naval Talks were proceeding for many years; but they had not resulted in anything that would prevent war. On the contrary none of the big nations were prepared to reduce their armaments. Hitlerism in Germany and the French attitude to the European questions had reached such a pitch that war had become unavoidable. When the war broke out it was impossible to conceive Britain being out of it. On the contrary Britain would also be involved in it. The question before them in India was what was to be their attitude in such a contingency.

THOSE PROMISES LED TO.....?

The speaker then referred to the promises made by British statesmen during the last world war. They proclaimed from the house-tops that the war was being fought to make the world safe for democracy and to uphold the right of self-determination to every country. There were profuse promises to the Indian people as well. But what did they get in return for the glorious services that India rendered in that war? The Rowlatt Act and the Jullianwalla Baugh massacre! That war resulted in India's taking recourse to the non-co-operation movement and the Civil Disobedience movement. But now it was up to them to tell Britain that India would no longer be fooled into offering her men, money and resources in aid of the Empire and England and to proclaim that such a crisis would be utilised in winning the Independence of the country.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY

Behind all the patriotic and National slogans of war was the hidden hand of Capitalism which stood to gain from such wars. The hordes of people who went to the front and faced the bullets had nothing to gain, but everything to lose. This fact had begun to dawn on all sections of people, so much so that even the Oxford Union declared recently that they would oppose any war in the name of the "King and the Country" "Let us realise," concluded Mr. Purushottam, that if the war comes and Britain is involved in it, it will be our opportunity. If we fail to take advantage of such an opportunity then we will not be worth Independence."

ORGANISE ANTI-WAR COMMITTEES

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar seconded the resolution. He said that Capitalism the world over was preparing for war and in justification of this statement he quoted statistics to show how terrific had been the pace at which Britain, France, Italy, Japan and other countries were increasing their armaments. With the ambition of becoming the "leader of Asia" Japan alone had increased her armaments by 142 per cent. compared to 1913. If and when the war broke out they in India should be clear as to their duty. Towards that end it was necessary to take up the organisation of anti-war committees immediately and launch a country-wide propaganda to oppose such a war.

CONGRESS MUST TAKE IT UP

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan urged the people to carry the message of the resolution that had been moved to the remotest parts of the country and prepare the people to refuse to be dragged into the war which might break out any moment. The menace was not a far-fetched one. It was staring the world in the face. World Capitalism was speeding it up. The next war, declared the speaker, would be more terrible, more devastating than the one the world witnessed in 1914-18. Such wars were fought in order to benefit the

(Continued on page 5.)

No Disarmament By Example

It Is Not Most Effective Way, Says "Mac"

PREMIER ON PRESENT WORLD TEMPER

RUGBY, Nov. 10.

IN HIS survey of world affairs in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last night, the Prime Minister referred to the Government's continuous efforts for the preservation of world peace, declaring that "no Nation challenged our position as the most consistent and dependable of peace makers." The Government, he said, valued that reputation, and would cherish it.

They welcomed the entry of Soviet Russia into the League of Nations, and deplored the continued absence of Germany. They had received with great appreciation statements which they frankly accepted, and which had removed the fear that grave disorder resulting in armed intervention to maintain the authority of the League of Nations might occur in connection with the Saar plebiscite.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

Although disappointed with the Disarmament Conference thus far, they would continue not only to try to preserve some very useful gains, but to secure the agreements still open to it, even if no formal conference was sitting. All obligations imposed upon them as members of the League of Nations would be fulfilled, but the Government was determined not to increase those obligations in a wanton or quixotic way, and certainly not without the sanction of Parliament.

NAVAL TALKS.

Referring to the London naval talks he said that Japan, the United States and Britain desired an agreement that would not jeopardise the safety of any of them. A naval understanding would be one of the most conspicuous marks on the road to peace that this generation could erect. Meantime the Government had to take steps to secure that if met by aggression, they would at least be in a position to defend themselves.

BEST AND LAST WORD.

The British Government's experience had proved that in the present state of the mind of the world, disarmament by example was not the effective way to reduce arms or to increase international confidence, and so strengthen peace. He believed that the best and last word on security was an international agreement on the scales of national armaments, and that the lower these scales, the greater the security of the nations would be.—B. O. W.

LONDON NAVAL TALKS

No Further Formal Meeting

RUGBY, Nov. 10.

No further formal meetings between representatives of the naval powers engaged in the preliminary bilateral conversations in London have so far been arranged, but contact between members of the delegation is maintained.

During the recent exchange of views, various suggestions for reaching an agreement between the United States, Japan and Britain have been made, but reports that specific concrete proposals have been advanced by British representatives are inaccurate.

It would, however, appear that the progress and general trend of the discussions have been communicated by the Japanese delegates to Tokyo. Press messages from Japan state that the reform from the delegation is under consideration.—B. O. W.

Canadian Claims Damages From King

ACTION TAKEN UNDER HAGUE CONVENTION

(Special Cable)

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.

Action against the King has been instituted through the Canadian Government by a German-born citizen of Montreal, Hugo Rohde.

Rohde, who is 75, claims 75,000 dollars for illegal internment as an alien enemy for nearly one year after the Armistice of 1918.

Rohde has since become a naturalised Canadian. His action is taken under the Hague Convention concerning prisoners of war.

WETTEST POPPY DAY IN LONDON

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

To-day was the wettest Poppy Day on record in London. Nevertheless women sellers of the famous emblem went about their philanthropic task in heroic spirit, regardless of the pitiless downpour and buyers contributed more generously than ever.

The King attends to-morrow's service at the Cenotaph with his sons if the weather is fine. Otherwise His Majesty will watch the ceremony from the Home Office window overlooking the Cenotaph.

The outstanding celebration of the Armistice Day overseas and the Empire is the unveiling by the Duke of Gloucester of the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne, built by the people at Victoria Memorial at the cost of a quarter million pounds. It is visible from over a wide area and is set in beautiful gardens. Shaft sunlight will shine down at the Armistice hour annually on the unhewn Rock of Remembrance.

KING MEETS "OLD CONTEMPTIBLES"

(Special Cable).

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.

The King received 29 "Old Contemptibles" from Cornwall who are taking part in the Armistice celebrations.

"ARMISTICE DAY" IN NEW YORK

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Monday will be observed as a public holiday for the first time since 1918 for the Armistice Day celebrations. Sunday will be the first time that underground trains cease running for the two minutes' silence.

Remember What Lokmanya Would Have Done

VOTE ONLY FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor, of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Some determined efforts are being made to split the Nationalist votes in favour of a particular candidate who, unfortunately, happens to have not been nominated by the Congress Parliamentary Board.—I say unfortunately—it is however for him,—because he has deliberately chosen to kick the ladder by which he has climbed to his present position. But I do not propose to enter into this controversy for the present. What I desire to do is only to convey a warning to such of the voters as have persuaded themselves to vote for him that they would be playing into the hands of the opponents of the country's freedom by their action—however unintentional it may be—by casting their votes in favour of this candidate as it will only help the rival Liberal candidate to get through and not their nominee as they may seem to think. I ask the voters of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta or such of those as have already decided to vote for him if it would be humanly possible for their nominee to be the next successful candidate with the huge strength of the Congress votes against him. Considered from any point of view, such action will be bad enough. But at the present moment it would be a disaster to all, the Nationalists—of whatever persuasion they may be—to the Congress, to the country, and above all to those who love freedom. I say, do not therefore cut your nose to spite your face.

To support their present policy some of the followers of the late Lokamanya Tilak are invoking the name of the great departed soul. I ask them if they are really following their departed leader by trying to divide the country Do they really think that that great soul would have formed a party of his own to fight the Congress on a minor issue, when a major issue was at stake? Do they really think that the statesman who concluded the Lucknow Pact, brushing aside all objections both reasonable and unreasonable, would have stabbed in the back the one supreme political body, through which he fought all his battles? Do they really think that a man of his wide knowledge, vast learning and statesman-like vision, a man who made enormous sacrifices when others were enjoying ease, comfort and luxury, would have pitted himself against that institution? Is it believable that such a thing would have been possible if Lokamanya had been living to-day? To my humble mind, it seems to be an impossibility altogether. My appeal to the voters, therefore, is only to consider deeply before they cast their votes in favour of any candidate and not to act hastily and then repent at leisure. I subscribe myself.—Yours, etc.

A NATIONALIST HINDU SABHAITE.

Matunga, Nov. 10.

Chamber And Assembly Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In spite of repeated and emphatic statements to the contrary blame has been levelled at Mr. Mathradas Vissanji that he has not acted properly in connection with the Cotton Settlement of 1932 and the Lees-Mody Pact.

With a view to do justice to Mr. Mathradas, I deem it my duty to explain this matter, with your permission, to the readers of the "Chronicle."

In order to show sympathy towards the Congress movement in January 1932, cotton traders passed a resolution at their general meeting declaring that they would not trade with those people who were against their national aspirations. This resolution resulted in a complete boycott of European cotton merchants in the cotton trade and it continued seriously for a period of about ten months. With a view to find out some satisfactory and honourable solution of the situation, some responsible people approached Mr. Mathradas to take up the matter and render his services to solve this deadlock. The part played by Mr. Mathradas resulted in an honourable settlement, which gave fullest satisfaction both to Congress and merchants (European as well as Indian), because the European cotton merchants supported the demands of the Indian merchants for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and the withdrawal of the Ordinances. Not only this but the European merchants agreed in writing to observe one day hartal in a week, by way of protest against the repressive policy of the Government. The statements made by the European merchants themselves at that time is a testimony to what I state here.

In the said settlement I had occasion to take some part and I am in a position to say that in securing the statement from the European merchants, which has added to the dignity and prestige of the Indian merchants and, above all, the Congress, Mr. Mathradas played an important role and achieved credit to which he could be entitled only by his selfless efforts.

Instead of trying to paint the lily white myself, I would quote below the words of Mr. Pyare Lal, (Mahatmaji's Secretary), expressed in the course of his speech delivered at the Trading Hall of the Cotton Brokers' Association on 19th October, 1932, as reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the following day:—

"We (Messrs. Devidas Gandhi and Fyarelal) had the privilege of coming into close contact with Seth Mathuradas recently. We have found him to be the very soul of truth and honour. That the honour of one whose word was held as good as a bond by the Indians and Europeans alike should be compromised on any account, was an altogether unthinkable thing for us and I had no hesitation in conveying to him our personal assurance to that effect yesterday."

As regards the Lees-Mody Pact, instead of giving my opinion, I give below an extract from the "Free Press Journal" of November 1, 1933, which speaks for itself:—

"Asked to express his opinion on the Lancashire-Bombay Millowners Agreement recently entered into Seth Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji, Vice-President of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, said that the Bombay millowners had offered to Lancashire something definite in return for practically nothing.

In return for the extra preference allowed them, the Lancashire Delegation only promised to help India to find other foreign markets for Indian piecegoods. To build high hopes on such vague things, said Mr. Mathuradas, was rather expecting too much."

The members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will, tomorrow, get an opportunity to use their faculty of judging a thing properly. The merchants must realise that if they lose this opportunity by not selecting their proper representative, they will have to wait long to get another opportunity. In my humble opinion Mr. Mathradas who in the words of Mr. Pyare Lal is "an idol of Truth and honour," also 'a man of exemplary moral character," well versed in business and commercial questions and whose honesty of purpose is a model to others is the proper person in whose hands the rights and interests of the commercial community will be safe in the Assembly.—Yours, etc.,

JAGJIVANDAS DOSABHAI,
Vice-President,
Cotton Brokers' Association.

Nov. 11.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Polling to-morrow in the Indian Merchants' Chamber will inaugurate the election in our Presidency which will send 14 representatives to the Central Legislature.

Muslim and Non-Muslim constituencies in the city and the Presidency will poll on Wednesday next.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber is a special constituency of the Indian mercantile community. Not once in the past this seat has witnessed an actual contest as it always used to send its representative unopposed. This year there are two candidates in the field. Seth Mathuradas Vassanji, the President of the Chamber and Mr. Jivanlal Setalvad, the main pillar of the Nationalist Group of the Chamber.

The Nationalist Group was determined not to allow Sir Purshottamdas as their spokesman particularly after his record in the Round Table Conference. This Group in the Chamber which consists of fresh blood, was dissatisfied with Sir Purshottamdas's performance at the Round Table Conference, where in the opinion of this section of the Chamber, he had not taken a bold stand and had not forced the issues effectively to safeguard Indian commercial interests when the question of commercial safeguard came up for discussion. Therefore, the Nationalist Group decided as early as June last to run its own candidate for the election. Accordingly Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President of the Chamber, was selected and the party started electioneering work in right earnest. The party had made good progress in its campaign and made certain commitments also when Mr. Manu Subedar desired to retire for private reasons. The Group while permitting Mr. Subedar to retire unanimously decided to contest the election as they thought that it was too late to withdraw from the field and set up Mr. Jivanlal Setalvad as its candidate.

Mr. Jivanlal Setalvad is one of the pioneers of the Indian insurance and he is the coming man in the Chamber a Nationalist to the core. He is a shrewd businessman and has travelled widely abroad.

The Nationalist Group which regularly attends the Committee meetings and votes as a Party has gone such thorough canvassing that it will not be surprising that 450 out of 565 voters will poll to-day and its candidate Mr. J. C. Setalvad appears to be winning the election.—Yours etc.

NATIONALIST.

Assembly Election And Communalism

To The Editor, of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Sir Cowasji Jehangir will have to thank his so-called friends and supporters, particularly that anti-Congress communal paper 'Jame-Jamshed', if non-Parsee voters form a solid bloc against him and decide to retaliate against the claims, policy and sectional attitude adopted by some of his misguided friends by calling upon all Parsee voters to support solidly the only Parsee candidate, Sir Cowasji and exclude all others, on the ground that they belong to different communal fold. This short-sighted policy will, in the long run, be disastrous for this small but intrepid and progressive Parsee community, as it may naturally lead to retaliatory measures by the major community; and thus in this game the Parsees in the long run are bound to suffer more. If Sir Cowasji's supporters, and particularly the communal journal, refuse to part with a single Parsee vote outside the community, with what face and with what justification can Sir Cowasji demand non-Parsee votes for his own support? There must be either reciprocity or retaliation. He cannot have it both ways.

In Saturday's issue of the "Jame-Jamshed" there is a long and scurrilous attack on the stalwart Parsee Nationalist and Congressman, Sjt. K. F. Nariman for no other reason than for his pleading and appealing to his co-religionists, the Parsee voters, to show a generous gesture of goodwill towards other communities also by distributing some of their votes; such attitude, far from helping its favourite candidate is bound to create re-action against him and result in needless provocation. It was expected that Sir Cowasji himself would resent such a short-sighted and selfish policy of his supporters and protest against such mischievous move; but he apparently desires to take full advantage of this exploitation of communal sentiment and hence it is necessary to warn his non-Parsee supporters to take retaliatory measures by withdrawing their support unless there is a similar reciprocal policy of even distribution adopted, by his communal supporters and friends.—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Dadar Meeting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some of the Congress workers have surpassed themselves in their devotion (?) to Truth and Non-Violence as was seen from their conduct at the Dadar meeting last night.

I am, not surprised at the 'conduct' of the political ruffians who created the disturbance. I was prepared for what happened. The handbills issued by an imaginary and fictitious Rashtriya Janata Sangh, Bombay, in advance of the meeting was indicative of what was to follow. The handbill stated that the meeting called by the Kelkar clique was a challenge to Bombay, that it should be denounced and that it should be turned into a Congress candidates' campaign meeting. It was intended either to capture the meeting or failing that to break it. The ruffians succeeded in neither of the said objects as the programme of the meeting, in spite of their organised interruptions was completed as advertised. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Gokhale, Shivdas Chapsi and myself addressed the meeting and called upon the voters to give their solid support to Mr. Jamnadas. Some of the mischief-makers wanted to address the meeting. I refused permission for speeches but allowed them to put questions and some of them did so; these questions were answered by Mr. Jamnadas for full half an hour. It was when one of the questioners began to make a speech and stated that he had better grip than Mr. N. C. Kelkar that I stopped him. After a vote of thanks to the chair moved by Mr. Jamnadas the meeting was dissolved when the proceedings had lasted for two hours and all attempts to break the meeting had failed.

I will request Congress leaders to create a better atmosphere than prevailed last night, but that is perhaps a pious hope.

Out of an audience of five thousand there were not more than one dozen howlers, two of them were Communists but it must be said to their credit that while they shouted at the top of their voice they did not make us a gift of potatoes. I had had no potatoes for five years and I would have greatly appreciated the gift but it is my misfortune that not a single one came my way.

The organisers of the rowdyism had hoped that we would call the assistance of the Police; but we were determined not to give the control of the meeting either to the rowdies or to the police, and we succeeded in retaining full control from beginning to end, thanks to the excellent arrangemement of the volunteers.

My thanks as the president of the meeting and the thanks of the Democratic Swarajya Party are due to the public of Dadar for their bold stand in defence of the sacred right of free speech and public meeting and for preventing organised hooliganism in getting the control of the Meeting. It was also the self-restraint of the volunteers that saved some of the ruffians from the fate which they so well deserved.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Nov. 11.

Vote For Mr. Hosmani

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though I belong to a well-known Brahmin family in the Karnatak, I appeal to all Karnatakis, irrespective of caste or creed to vote for Mr. Hosmani, the Congress candidate for the Assembly Election. Mr. Hosmani's public record, his staunch loyalty to the Congress for the sake of which he willingly courted imprisonment make an eloquent testimony to his character and worth, and entitle him to our respect and consideration.

Contrast this record with that of Mr. Jog, another Assembly candidate. Mr. Jog's politics are amateurish; at best he is a political grandee. The Congress as an association is too great for people of his description. Recently a string of questions were put to him by a "voter" through your columns. Mr. Jog has not answered them. His very silence is an admission of defeat on his part. Speaking for myself as a Brahmin I can assure the Karnatak Brahmins that their interests will be quite safe in the keeping of Mr. Hosmani when he gets elected.

Some voters may advance the argument that Mr. Jog is clever. Conceding for a moment that he is clever, still his political record remains ambiguous, and depressing. We should send solid persons of the type of Mr. Hosmani who work unostentatiously and are prepared to suffer when the time comes. Altogether Mr. Jog is a bad choice to make.

As regards Rao Bahadur Patil, the third candidate who is supported by Diwan Bahadur Kambli. With all due respect to Rao Bahadur, we have had enough of such Rao Bahadurs and Diwan Bahadurs.

To sum up therefore, the best and only choice the Karnatakis can make is to vote solidly for Mr. Hosmani. Glorious will be the day for Karnatak when this noble soul who has suffered so much in the cause of the country is successfully returned to the Assembly, which he more than deserves.—Yours, etc.,

"A KARNATAKI BRAHMIN."

A Disclaimer

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I learn that some hand bills are published over the signature of one R. B. Rawoot, asking the Assembly voters to vote for Congress Candidates. But I have to announce through your paper that I am not the person though the name is identical.

I am working for Sir Cawasjee Jehangir and have asked all my friends to vote for him solidly.—Yours, etc.

RAMCHANDRA BALKRISHNA RAWOOT.

Chandrabhaga Niwas,
Cavel Street, Bombay 2,
November, 11.

Claims Of Non-Congress Candidates Examined

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the sitting member of the Assembly, has nowhere tried to take the voters into his confidence as to his achievements there. He has asked for their votes because he is a Liberal, and a Parsee. Well, Liberalism is well-nigh extinct and there are few rich men left in the world. The Parsi voters are refuted to be non-communalists and are not going to vote for anyone because he is a Parsi. Let Sir Cowasji base his appeal on firmer grounds.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is relying on the support of "intelligent, independent and educated free men who are sufficient by numerous in the ranks of the Democratic Swaraj Party and the Labour Movement." I think he is doing an injustice to the Democratic Swaraj Party and the Labour Movement, if he thinks there are people there who will vote for an individual who has no regard whatsoever for discipline and who will not bound by any code of behaviour except his own. A Congressman yesterday, a Democratic Swarajist to-day, no one can say when Mr. Jamnadas will change his coat next.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. M.

Vote For Congress Candidates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—In your to-day's issue I read an appeal issued by Dr. Moonje to support the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for the Assembly Elections and it is very surprising to note that people who had left the Congress and do not owe allegiance to that great institution should exploit the views of any Congressman, either Mr. V. J. Patel (let his soul rest in peace) or any other for a matter of that. I only wish to ask them why they care more for the views of a member of that institution which they do not care for. Let me remind the voters that Vithalbhai Patel was not one of those who like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta left the rank and file of the Congress and revolted against it. Let not the people be enamoured by these nice words of these "runaways", but stand solidly by the Congress and see that the Congress candidates top the polls on the 14th.

Last but not least, I only appeal to the good sense of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to withdraw even at this hour and thus make the way clear for the Congress candidates. Let him not play into the hands of reactionaries.

Let him at least show this time that he is a "Nationalist" without the misnomer of that name for "his party". Better late than never.—Yours, etc.,

"HINDU VOTER."

Congress Must Win

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whole of Political India is behind the Congress and Bombay, will see to it that both its Congress Candidates are returned to the Legislature with a thumping majority.

As regards the claims of the various candidates: Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's policy is so well-known that it needs no further recapitulation on my part. He has been constantly shifting grounds, once he was under the Swarajist Party's banner, then under the Responsivists and then now under the Democratic Swarajist Party.

Now, as for Sir Cawasji Jehangir. With the whole of the Parsee community voting for him en block and with a few non-Congress votes that he may manage to get, it was believed that there was some chance for him, but the recent trend of events goes to show that day by day Congress influence is being largely felt not only among the Parsee community, but also amongst non-Congressmen who have been wavering as to for whom they should cast their votes.

Nor is this all. On account of the vigorous electioneering campaign being carried on by the Congress candidates, they have been able to draw many a Christian voter into their fold who might otherwise have cast their votes to any other rival candidates.

Now as for the Congress candidates. Both of them Mr. Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh are leading members of their profession, the former as an Advocate and the latter as a Doctor, with an income that anybody would be jealous of. They are going to the Legislatures simply in obedience to the Congress Mandate, leaving behind their lucrative practice.

A word about the Congress position throughout the country. News are pouring in from all quarters that Congress candidates' positions are very secure, as is evident from the glorious victory of Mr. Nabin Bardoloi in the Assam Constituency defeating his rival Mr. T. R. Phookan, the sitting member, by a majority of about 1000 votes, the unopposed return of Mr. S. C. Bose in Calcutta, the withdrawal of the Nationalist candidate in Delhi in favour of Mr. Asaf Ali (Congress candidate) Further, Mr. Munshi remarked in an election meeting in the Astika Samaj hall in Matunga that he has received reports from Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar from Madras that the success of the Congress candidates in the Madras Presidency is assured, with the possible exception of a seat or so. He further added that he has received similar reports from Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who has been touring the Punjab.

Let there be no doubt for a moment that as far as the Congress is concerned, the fight is between the Congress and the Government. The Government claims that the Congress has been crushed and that the masses have ceased following the Congress. The Congress wants to demonstrate to the world that it is even to-day the supreme National Organisation in India and the masses are still as faithful and loyal as they were before the repressive policy of the Government against the Congress began.—Yours, etc.

PATRIOT.

HOSMANI GETS SUPPORT FROM EVERYWHERE

DHARWAR, (By Mail.).

Mr. Siddapa Hosamani after touring Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Colaba districts and has left Dharwar today for Karwar district for election propaganda with Mr. D. P. Karmarkar.

Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, a Congress leader of Ahmedabad and Sjt. Gongadhar Rao Deshpande accompanied Mr. Hosamani in his tour in Ratnagiri district. Inspite of "Kesari's" anti-Congress propaganda there was an overwhelming support to Mr. Hosamani in both the Marathi districts of Colaba and Ratnagiri.

The other two candidates Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil and Mr. V. N. Jog are now making frontic efforts as they are not getting support anywhere. Though Devan Bahadur Kambli camped at Dharwar last week with a view to get support to his party man (Non-Brahmin party) and had talks with numerous people from the district his presence has not affected Mr. Hosamani's position. No meeting has been held here on behalf of either of these candidates Mr. Jog is also not very active in his campaign.

ANTI-WAR DAY IN DELHI

Congress Socialists Launch Campaign

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

A resolution condemning wars waged for Imperial purposes and calling upon Indians not to countenance any movement started for recruiting soldiers from peasants and working classes for imperialist ends were passed at a meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party.

Another resolution condemned the actions of the Bombay and Punjab Governments in declaring the various Labour and Socialist organisations illegal.—United Press.

Let It Not Be Said That Bombay Lagged Behind

'The great success of Mr. Satyamurti in Madras should rouse the voters of Bombay, so that they may not be said to have lagged behind in the hour of trial after earning the reputation of being the foremost Congress City in the Country", declared Mr. Nagindas T. Master presiding over a huge public meeting at Tambakanta on Sunday night.

"Bear in your mind the mandate of the Congress" exhorted Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who addressed the meeting, "and give one of your votes to Dr. Deshmukh and the other to Mr. Munshi".

Dr. Deshmukh, Sardar Gopal Singh and others also addressed the meeting.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6)

ney to me inside the bar, Mr. Lincoln looking on. Scott then went out, and Mr. Lincoln asked, "What did you charge that man?" I told him $250. Said he: "Lamon, that is all wrong. The service was not worth that sum. Give him back at least half of it."

I protested that the fee was fixed in advance; that Scott was perfectly satisfied, and had so expressed himself. "That may be," retorted Mr. Lincoln, with a look of distress and of undisguised displeasure, "but I am not satisfied. This is positively wrong. Go, call him back and return half the money at least, or I will not receive one cent of it for my share."

I did go, and Scott was astonished when I handed back half the fee.

This conversation had attracted the attention of the lawyers and the court. Judge David Davis, then on our circuit bench, called Mr. Lincoln to him. The judge never could whisper, but in this instance he probably did his best. At all events, in attempting to whisper to Mr. Lincoln he trumpeted his rebuke in about these words, and in rasping tones that could be heard all over the court room: "Lincoln, I have been watching you and Lamon. You are impoverishing this bar and the lawyers have reason to complain of you. You are now almost as poor as Lazarus, and if you don't make people pay you more for your services you will die as poor as Job's turkey."

Judge O. L. Davis, the leading lawyer in that part of the State, promptly applauded this malediction from the bench; but Mr. Lincoln was immovable. "That money," said he, "comes out of the pocket of a poor, demented girl, and I would rather starve than swindle her in this manner."

That evening the lawyers got together and tried Mr. Lincoln before a tribunal called "The Ogmathorial Court". He was found guilty and fined for his awful crime against the pockets of his brethren of the bar. The fine he paid with great good humour, and then kept the crowd of lawyers in uproarious laughter until after midnight. He persisted in his revolt, however, declaring that with his consent his firm should never during its life, or after its dissolution, deserve the reputation enjoyed by those shining lights of the profession, "Catch 'em and Cheat 'em."

Preventing A Tithe Sale

An auctioneer who was to have conducted a tithe distress sale at Claines, near Worcester, recently, was taken for a ride by some unknown persons and left on a lonely road. As a result the sale did not take place.

The proposed sale was one of household furniture, by direction of Worcester County Court, at Linacres Farm, Claines, occupied by Mr. James Philips. When inquiry was made at the office of the auctioneer in Worcester, it was learned that a telegram had been received from Banbury stating "Taken near Banbury. Coming back by train."

On his return to Worcester, Mr. Woodward said that he went over to Linacres Farm in the morning and arranged with Mr. Philips as to the furniture that should be sold. Coming away he was passing through a wicket gate when he heard a voice with rather a brogue say, "Look out. This is him," and before he could turn round, a sheet was dropped over his head.

"The sheet was pulled round me," he continued, "and a rope tied round my legs and arms so that I could not move my hands. I was carried a short distance and put into a car, the engine of which was running. They started the car. I was calling out to them, but they said: 'Keep quiet and it will be all right; we are only going to take you for a little ride.' Eventually they stopped the car and said: 'Here you are. You can get out now.' They pulled me out of the car and undid the knots in the cord and off they went. By the time I had got clear of the sheet, the car had disappeared."

Mr. Woodward said that he found himself about 1-1/2 miles from Banbury on a lonely road. He at once got to the nearest telephone and informed Mr. Philips where he was. He did not accuse Mr. Philips of any knowledge of the affair, but thought that some of the boys of the village did it for a bit of sport.

Merchants Must Vote For Congress Candidates

MARWADI CHAMBER PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

Mahatma Alone Can Deliver The Goods

"The date of elections to the Assembly is fast approaching. The issues, however, are so clear that merchants will have no difficulty in making their choice. Since the withdrawal of the Swarajists, the Assembly has made itself responsible for passing a series of such odious treasures as constitute a terrible indictment of the popular representatives of the present Assembly. Experience clearly shows that our interest lies in solidly voting for the Congress candidates," said Mr. Shivpratap Joshi at the annual general meeting of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce.

The annual general meeting of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce was held on Sunday the 4th inst. in its office at Kalbadevi Road, with Mr. Shivpratap Joshi in the chair. Mr. Shivpratap Joshi moved the adoption of the annual report.

Mr. Laxmandas Daga who has been elected for the coming year, seconded the resolution.

After Mr. Begraj Gupta had spoken in support of the resolution, the Annual Report and the Accounts of the Chamber for the year ending 30th June 1934 were passed unanimously.

Messrs. Bhagwandass Gargieya & Co., of Beawar were appointed Auditors for the coming year.

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Mr. Shivpratap Joshi moving for the adoption of the report, said:—

I must make reference to an important matter on which, I know you feel very strongly. For the special representation of Indian trade and commerce of this Presidency, there is, apart from the two seats assigned to the industries, only one seat each in the Central and Provincial legislatures. The members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber alone constitute the electorate for these seats. At the beginning of the year 1933-34 your Board drew the attention of the Committee of that Chamber to the desirability of widening the franchise by including therein the members of this Chamber also. Although as you know, the Committee at that time evaded the issue by characterising the suggestion as premature it is a matter of much satisfaction that that Chamber subsequently accepted the principle of widening the franchise. Now, it is for Government to take up the question and remove a long-standing grievance of the members of my Chamber.

DEPRESSION AND CURE.

The question of questions that faces this country to-day and indeed the whole world is: How long will the trade depression continue? Will the world ever see its end? To answer this question is no easy task.

When and how soon it ends will very largely depend upon the measures taken now and in the near future. What can be the objectives towards which the future efforts shall be directed. In my humble opinion, stimulating international trade, facilitating international borrowings and raising the general price level. Although the last is the most essential, let it be clearly understood that there is little room for magic work in this sphere and no single nation, whatever her resources, can alone transform the world price level.

In any case, it seems to me that the process of recovery will be a process of grim and protracted struggle. While some improvement is in sight, complete recovery seems to be still far away. The progress though definitely indicated, is bound to be slow and gradual.

SIMLA INDIFFERENT

Now, let us turn our attention for a moment to the situation in India. What we see here is a distressing contrast. The Government of India seem to believe in a policy of sitting with folded hands and looking on. They have discovered a novel solution of the country's problems. They declare that the problems do not exist at all there is therefore no need to worry about anything. According to them our economic condition is satisfactory. All they need to do is to go on piling tax upon tax on the back of the people. The truth of the matter is that the policy of the Government can be summed up in two expressions—drift and indifference to the needs of the country. In recent months, much emphasis has been laid upon the need for introduction of a planned economy in India. Different lines of action have been suggested. I have no doubt that the talent of the people can evolve a suitable plan of economic development. But in the existing conditions, political and economic, there is very little chance for any such plan receiving a fair trial. Indeed, without autonomy in the economic sphere, all talk of progress on national lines is futile. There is only one hope at the present moment. I mean that the coming reformed constitution might, in actual practice, leave a large measure of freedom to the popular ministers in the Provinces and to the Federal Finance Minister at the Centre.

Let me not be misunderstood. After a close and exhaustive study of the White Paper I can say that I am not enamoured of it. There are far too many checks and safeguards in it so that a smooth working of the constitutional machinery and a steady progress towards fulfilment of the national aspirations are extremely difficult. Moreover, if the forecast of the Joint Parliamentary Committee recommendations published in the Press are any indication, a further whittling down of the White Paper proposals seems to have taken place. As the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee will be out in about a fortnight I do not wish to anticipate its recommendations and condemn them in advance. What, however, I do feel in this connection is that if men of integrity and strength, who know their job, were to take the helm of administration particularly in the provinces, much constructive work can be done in improving the economic condition of the people. All schemes of constructive development must therefore wait till conditions more favourable to their furtherance are brought about.

RALLY ROUND MAHATMA

From this point of view, it is not yet too late for British statesmen to initiate a policy of conciliation. Within the past six months, Indian politics have undergone extraordinary changes. Under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi Congress has elected to enter the legislatures. He has unequivocally stated that the policy of working the legislatures has come to stay. With the formation of the Leftist parties in the Congress ranks Mahatma Gandhi has come to occupy a middle position in Indian politics to-day. If there is any foresight in the leaders of British public opinion they must rally round Gandhi. Retirement or no retirement, he can still deliver the goods. Once convinced that the British Cabinet means well by India and is prepared to part with some real power, Mahatma Gandhi will prove to be the strongest bulwark of the legitimate British interests. This is thus the most opportune moment for a genuine gesture of peace. If the present opportunity is lost such a favourable combination of circumstances may never return. Will those responsible for the policies of the Empire read the signs of the times and act?

VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

Friends, the date of the Elections to the Assembly is fast approaching and in a few days the issue will be decided. This is immediately the most important question before the country. I must therefore say a few words to you on the subject. In my opinion the merchant community is the most closely concerned with these elections. Indeed the bulk of the electorate consists of merchants and their dependants—the class from which the majority of the income-tax payers are drawn. The issues however, are so clear that merchants will have no difficulty in making their choice. Since the withdrawal of the Swarajists, the Assembly has made itself responsible for passing a series of such odious measures as constitute a terrible indictment of the 'popular' representatives of the present Assembly. Experience clearly shows that our interest lies in solidly voting for the Congress Candidates.

BANE OF EXCESSIVE TAXATION

Before concluding, I desire to say a word about the financial policy of the Government of India. This policy, as you all know, has been one of thoughtless over taxation. When an old tax does not yield revenue to the estimated figure a new tax is imposed. If the yield from a tax at the old rates belies estimates, its rate is sharply raised. When most taxes fail to bring the desired returns a general, indiscriminate 25 P. C. increase is ordered on all taxes. This sort of blind budgeting does little credit to the financial talent of our Finance Members. You will remember how the last budget was balanced by Sir George Schuster. Inspite of the surcharges, a raid was made on the sinking fund and the convention established by Sir Basil Blacket was broken. One wonders whether it has ever occurred to the Finance Department to pause and enquire as to why the returns have been diminishing though the taxes and their rates increasing. I have no desire to enter into a detailed criticism of the last year's Budget. But the third quarter of the current financial year is approaching its end and we cannot forget that the fate of our hopes and desires for the next year will be decided in a few months.

GRIGG'S OPPORTUNITY.

The next budget of the Government of India will be the first budget which the new Finance Member will have to shape in India. If my words can reach Sir James Grigg I venture to tell him that he has a splendid opportunity before him of winning the hearts of the millions of Indians. A high taxation is permissible only when the expenditure is so incurred and distributed that amounts spent directly or indirectly return into the pockets of the taxpayers and add to the economic strength and prosperity of the country. The position in India is quite different. Although taxation has been raised to a high peak, a substantial part of the expenditure is either a drain or a waste. The level of taxation must be brought down and public expenditure proportionately curtailed. Sir James Grigg will be judged by the answer he is able to give in February next to the question, will the surcharge be removed?

MR. DAGA'S SPEECH

In seconding the resolution for the adoption of the report of Mr. Laxmandass Daga, the new president in the course of his speech said:—

At the outset, I tender my sincere thanks to the Board for the honour they have done me and the confidence reposed in me by unanimously electing me as President of the Chamber. It will be my constant and earnest endeavour to merit their confidence and discharge the responsibilities attaching to this office to the best of my ability.

NEW ENTANGLEMENTS.

The Indian mercantile community is passing through very hard times. Indeed, the whole country is in a deplorable condition. Today, our country is not only suffering from the hardships and difficulties created by world causes; it is also labouring under heavy disabilities and handicaps connected solely with the economic and political conditions peculiar to India. The last two or three years have been particularly prolific in production of new and woeful entanglements, which, I fear, will continue to mar the economic progress of this country for years to come. The signing of the Ottawa Pact, formation of the Railway Board as a statutory body, constituting the Reserve Bank in a highly undesirable form are some of the glaring instances. The attitude of Government has in the last few years hardened to an alarming extent causing an unprecedented demoralisation of public opinion. Such far-reaching measures as those mentioned above were rushed through an obliging legislature in the teeth of unanimous opposition from the enlightened public opinion in the land. We have only one weapon with which all these difficulties must be faced. We must carry on a ceaseless and intense agitation against all such official measures and policies which we consider hostile to the economic advancement of the community. The force of public opinion is bound, sooner or later, to make itself felt.

Mr. Daga concluded his speech with a severe criticism of the Ottawa agreement and Government's silver policy.

SOCIETY WEDDING AT UDIPI

Udipi, the hive of Mutts and temples of Southern India was the scene of a grand, fashionable Catholic wedding on the 7th inst. The church of Our Lady of Dolours was tastefully decorated when Mr. Gratian Rego, the leader of the Catholic community and one of the leading criminal lawyers of South Kanara led Miss Rose Marie Aranha, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. M.S. Aranha of Karachi to the altar. The bride was given away by her uncle Mr. A.B. Aranha.

Fourteen Roman Catholic priests heads of different parishes of Kanara witnessed the nuptials, which were celebrated by the Vicar of Vara amidst the throng of the elite and intelligentsia of the city. Rev. Father Leo Proserpio, S.J., D.D., M.A., the ex-Rector and Principal of the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, who came down specially for the occasion, preached the sermon.

The nuptials over, the procession to the bride's place started with an array of elephants lent by the Mutts for the occasion.

About six hundred leading Hindu and Muslim citizens of Udipi were entertained at a tea-party in honour of the occasion.

"Chronicle" Congress Number

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—

The Special Congress Number published by the "Bombay Chronicle" is well-worth studying and keeping as a souvenir of one of the most memorable sessions of the Congress. The "Chronicle" has published this Special Congress Number after four years and Mr. Brelvi, the Editor, says "a future historian of India will record that despite defeat and humiliation the country made greater progress in these four years towards the attainment of the goal of freedom than it had made during the preceeding forty-four years of political agitation by the Congress. Those who allow themselves to be overwhelmed by a sense of defeat do not seem to real'se the immensity of the task which the country had undertaken and the nature of the method which under the guidance of its beloved leader it had adopted to fulfil it." The Special "Chronicle" Number contains the views and suggestions of leading men and women of the country indicating their reaction to the four years of intensive struggle carried on by the Congress. The orthodox, as well as the progressive Congressman, the Communalist as well as the Socialist, the rationalist as well as the Sanatanist, the Gandhite as well as the anti-Gandhite, the Liberal as well as the revolutionary—all have their say in this Special Number.

DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTORS

The Number is profusely illustrated and runs into 200 pages. Reference however may be made to some of the contributions which deal with matters agitating the public mind to-day. The newly born Congress Socialist school finds its champions in Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhya Professor Nihalsingh and Mr. M. R. Masani. Their ideal is to bring about a revolution in Society which would vest power in the producing masses. Mr. Masani says that "the new movement reflects the conflux of two separate struggles—the purely nationalist struggle against foreign rule and the economic struggle against imperialist exploitation." There are several articles in support of the Congress programme of Councilentry. The famous Dr. Holmes of America in dealing with Gandhiji's mission points out that "not only for themselves and their own high destiny but also for men everywhere must Indians follow the pathway in which under Gandhiji's inspired leadership they have learnt to set their feet" Dr. Pattabhi's article is a searching analysis of the Gandhian philosophy pointing out that the only solution for India's troubles is to live in the spirit of Gandhism. There are other articles of general interest and the small price of 8 annas for such a sumptuous and interesting publication is bound to create a great demand for it.

AFFRAY OVER WALL

Sixteen Persons Injured

CAWNPUR, November 11.

Sixteen persons, including a constable named Rampal Singh of Chowki Hatia received rather serious injuries in an affray between the servants of two neighbours over the question of the construction of a wall. The constable tried to prevent the clash but sustained injuries, his head being badly hurt. The injured persons have been removed to the hospital.—A.P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

two years ago. "India is to have self-Government," declared the "Daily Mail," on Wednesday last, 'and the plan for an all-India Federation (complete self-government at the centre) is to be carried out. This means that the Government, in spite of the assertions of Ministers, intends to relinquish Britain's historical role in India." The die-hard section has started their campaign against the Government with greater emphasis by declaring that the safeguards which are to surround "the great surrender of the Indian Empire" are merely paper safeguards and their actual strength can be tested in advance by multiplying many times the tragic happenings and economic troubles which have beset Southern Ireland.

More Safeguards

But the omcial Opposition in the House of Commons and its supporters in the country believe that the Report of the Joint Committee in its final form is a milk-and-water production which, in seeking to placate the Tory Party, makes such fundamental concessions to Die-Hard opinion as are likely to produce very unfavourable reactions in India. It is generally believed in this section of public opinion in Great Britain and that too not without reason that among the additional safeguards which the Report is said to contain are: (1) a strengthening of the "Law and Order" clauses of the White Papaper and the reservation of the powers of the police "special branch" to deal with "terrorism" and political offences; (2) Indirect, instead of direct, election to the Central Legislature; (3) Extra security for pension payments and the like; (4) Additional powers for the Viceroy; and (5) Introduction of Upper Chambers in Bombay, Bengal, Madras and the United Provinces. I am told that the Committee has rejected the proposal to have an Upper Chamber in the Punjab, because the creation of such a Chamber will affect the interest of the Muslim community in that Province.

Labour Attitude

The political correspondent of the "Daily Herald" has confirmed my earlier report that the Labour representatives on the Committee submitted a complete alternative draft, but this was not accepted by the Committee. As a result, he believes that the Labour members will now be forced to oppose the second Reading of the India Bill when it comes up for discussion. However, whatever attitude the Labour Farty takes in the House during the Second Reading of the Bill, India should not be surprised if Labour members vote with the Government in order to save the Bill as a lesser evil instead of joining the Conservative die-hards who will vote for its rejection.

In the coming few days, Sir Samuel Hoare will have to play a great part in order to create public opinion in favour of the Report of the Committee in England as well as in India. According to my information, the Secretary of State for India will take an active part in denouncing Churchill-Page-croft campaign as soon as the Report of the Committee is published. He will then feel himself free to advise the Indian people on the course of action that they should take on the Report. In the forthcoming tussle, he is likely to play a part, similar to the one played by the late Lord Birkenhead when the Simon Commission was appointed. He will make it plain to the Indian people that if they refuse to accept the Report of the Joint Select Committee, they should not expect any political reforms in India for the next twenty-five years. His threat will be accompanied by an argument that India has meant the losing of votes for all the British political Parties. The instalment of self-government which the Report of the Committee will recommend will split the Conservative votes in the House of Commons. Similarly, if the Labour Party is ever to propose another instalment of self-government to India, the Labour Party, too, will stand to lose a large number of votes in the House. Naturally, Sir Samuel Hoare will contend, neither of these Parties will be enthusiastic to bring another India Reforms Bill for the next twenty-five years. Unfortunately for Sir Samuel Hoare, Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress, has already made the position of the Indian people quite clear.

Reaction To Congress

Although the British newspapers had been rather sarcastic about the proceedings of the Congress by publishing the reports of their correspondents in Bombay in somewhat amusing fashion the speech of Babu Rajendra Prasad has given general satisfaction in the ranks of the I.L.P. and the Communist Party. It has also received support of Sir Stafford Cripps, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. Shapoorjee Saklatvala and Mr. Reginald Bridgeman. Mr. Saklatvala is particularly glad that the President of the Congress is conscious of the reactionary nature of the White Paper. He has this satisfaction that there is very little danger of India being gulled by Sir Samuel Hoare or the Labour leaders to accept the White Paper proposals as a lesser evil. But, at the same time, Mr. Saklatvala is anxious to know whether the Indian people will start their next campaign against the Government on the right lines. In his opinion, the whole of India is still making one great mistake in refusing to believe that British Imperialism in India is British capitalism. According to him in the year 1934, British capitalism is in a more desperate position and is face to face with ruin far worse than in 1919 or 1924. Therefore, Mr. Saklatvala contends that British capital will be safeguarded with more drastic measures instead of a few less drastic ones in the forthcoming Bill.

Saklatwala's Appeal

Mr. Saklatvala's one appeal to the Indian people in the present situation is to take complete advantage of the plightful state of British capitalism by concentrating its fight on the White Paper schemes. He desires to appeal to the Congress, the working class organisations, and all other socialist and peasant organisations to make a big mass rally to unite together on the immediate minimum issue of fighting the new India Bill.

Mira Ben

On Wednesday last, Mira Ben returned to London after a brief visit to the United States. She is delighted with her experiences in the land of the dollars where she met Mrs. Roosevelt at White House where there is impressed by the simplicity of the White House where there is no one at the gate. She thought it very democratic since she could just walk in and up to the front door of White House without question. Mira Ben flew to Washington at the invitation of Mrs. Roosevelt. "Mrs. Roosevelt is a very busy woman," she declared to the London pressmen. "Everyone speaks with admiration of her work and her great charm, and I thought her charming, her manner is so quiet and gentle. She gives no impression of hurry. In the half-hour she gave me she asked many questions about India that showed her interest and sympathy."

Mira Ben is leaving London tomorrow for Paris where she is to address a meeting of local Quakers. From there she proceeds to Genoa to meet M. Romain Rolland on her way back to India for which she sails on the 9th A farewell meeting of London sympathisers of Mahatma Gandhi was held last night at Whitefields Central Mission when the Chairman, the Rev. R. Douglas Moore of the Central Hall, Walsall, requested Mira Ben to convey to Mahatmaji a special message of goodwill on behalf of the people of England. The Chairman stressed the point that the world stood to gain by every individual adopting good-will as his motto. He reminded his listeners that the storm which was created in South Africa on the question of self-government was not got over by an attitude of defiance on the part of those who ruled and those who were ruled. Similarly, the present storm over the White Paper and over the question of granting self-government to India could be easily brought to an end if all people, who participated in the controversy, observed good-will as their motto. Rev. Douglas Moore felt touched at the departure of Mira Ben from these shores and he requested her to return to this country as soon as possible. He appealed to her to return to the land of her birth and to become a missionary to carry on the noble mission of goodwill and fellow-feeling among all classes of people. He was convinced that there was much still to be done and he will rejoice the day when Mira Ben will be once again in the midst of English people.

U. P. Plans To Celebrate King's Jubilee

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

It is understood that arrangements are being made by the U. P. Government for celebration of the Silver Jubilee of King-Emperor. May 6th will be the date fixed for celebration by the Government of India and will be a public holiday.

The U. P. Government, it is said, will declare May 7 also a public holiday. The programme of celebration is likely to include holding of darbars in every district and a provincial durbar at a place which will be selected by Sir Harry Haig, the new Governor.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Hailey attended the Armistice service at All Saints Cathedral.—A. P.

READERS' VIEWS

Chamber And Assembly Election

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee, when he writes in the heat of an election, is prone to forget patent facts. In 1925, he was himself working against the senior members in the Chamber and whether it was because they allowed him to get into the chair, or for other reasons, he has changed the sides. In his early life he was an extreme Home Ruler and a labour leader. Today he comes as a defender of the established order, but his best friends know that he is eccentric and the course of his future can never be forecast.

Only a shortwhile ago, Mr. Tairsee had very good words to say about the Nationalist Group, because they supported his own election to the local Council. Mr. Tairsee is smarting under the fact that he has often found himse'f alone in the Committee and in the general body, which is the result of his not having grasped the standpoint of the common member and not reflecting public opinion.

It is true that the Nationalist Group does not consist of men, who are extreme politicians. As a matter of fact it contains amongst its leaders people of various shades of political opinion. It is also true that none of this Group might have gone to jail in the last movement of Civil Disobedience, but is this what Mr. Tairsee is sore about? It is because the Nationalist Group adopts a genuine patriotic outlook with regard to commercial questions, without going to extremes which businessmen cannot accept, that Mr. Tairsee finds it difficult to discredit them.

The party, for whom Mr. Tairsee stands and speaks, is the party of negation. They are not anxious to do anything in particular, so long as they are in power and they are able to monopolise all the big places. Such is the verdict of the Chamber, which has thrown them out of power in the Committee and which has, on many occasions, turned the table against them with a view to enable them to adopt a definite programme of the advancement of the Chamber and leave off using the Chamber as a ladder.

The fact that Mr. Tairsee was obliged to write two columns of half-truths regarding the previous history of parties in the Chamber indicates that, in support of his own candidate, Mr. Mathuradas, he had very little to say except that the senior party, the party of stake of respectability and of orthodoxy, has put him forward. Mr. Mathuradas has not even issued a Manifesto to the voters, or called them together and explained what his own outlook is on public matters. As an election stunt, what Mr. Tairsee says may pass muster to the uninformed, but those, who are watching the affairs of the Chamber from the inside, know the sign of the times and they know that there is no longer room for men of a certain type, who desire not to reflect the views of the commercial community, but to use the organisation as a platform for getting nearer to the fount of honour, titles and powers, resting in the Government of the country.

In a country, under foreign subjection, it is better that the large mass of the thinking public should be extremely nationalistic and should understand the importance of studying public issues and representing to Government their grievances in clear terms, while educating public opinion thereon. Nobody is going to be influenced by Mr. Tairsee's bluster in favour of his candidate and his efforts to run down the Nationalist Party as this, that or the other matter. If Mr. Tairsee has courage and ability, let him fight the Government instead of engaging in petty and unintelligent party warfare in the Chamber in support of an exploded order of ancients, who still desire to continue in power, but who cannot have it, because the public is not with them.—Yours etc.

"NATIONALIST".

Bombay, Nov. 10.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Tairsee at no time appeared to me either as an enigma or a Chinese puzzle. He always gave one the impression that he was very out-spoken, irrespective of whether what he stated offended any one or a set of individuals. His latest letter in your issue of November 7, under the above caption, is one of those examples of a tissue of misleading, incorrect and utterly irresponsible statements, which cannot be allowed to go unrefuted. It is obvious that Mr. Tairsee's inveterate hatred of the younger section of the Chamber has over-run his discretion.

I am one of those who have always thought that Mr. Tairsee was keeping himself in touch with the modern trend of thought. It is, therefore, very difficult for me to understand that what Mr. Tairsee reads of as happening in the world, he does not want to recognise in the Chamber. But I will give the lie direct to Mr. Tairsee, that it was not the younger generation who wanted to capture many of the seats on the public bodies, by showing that Mr. Tairsee himself was sent to the Bombay Legislative Council recently and that it was the younger members who supported him. Assuming for the sake of argument, that the younger members wanted to get into certain public offices, was there anything wrong in it? If there was any fault with the younger members, it is that they think out things from the national point of view. The reference made by Mr. Tairsee to the part played by Mr. Karanjia, while he was the President of the Chamber, is entirely out of place. Mr. Tairsee shows very scant courtesy to the elders of the Chamber, of which I presume he considers himself to be one, by insinuating that the policy of the younger group would seem to be to get one of the elders to accept the Chair. The fact remains that during the last four years, when the younger element in the Committee was predominant, some elder or the other, was always the President of the Chamber.

Even the present President of the Chamber resigned a few months ago, not because of any lack of support from the younger generation, but because of a general body meeting having passed a resolution for widening the franchise. It is gross libel on the part of Mr. Tairsee to suggest that the group had a knife in them. The reference to knife is as wicked as it is vicious. Mr. Tairsee knows in his heart of hearts that he has used his knife cruelly against the group. I have not seen Mr. Tairsee to love his neighbour, but he certainly should not knife his colleagues in the way in which he has done.

Probably Mr. Tairsee feels that his pleasure consists in jeering at the Congress and those who hold Congress views.

So many things have happened in this world, Tairsees notwithstanding. Heavens have not fallen, and Heavens shall never fall, if the Group thinks as it thinks to-day. The public can be credited to exercise their intelligence in a proper manner without any insulting and gratuitous advice from Mr. Tairsee.—Yours, etc.,

A "GROUP" MEMBER.

Bombay,
November 9.

An Insurance against Nervous and Physical Debility and An Assurance of Healthiness

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Rupee one per tin of (32 pills).

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar, Kathiawar,
Bombay Office:—
KALBADEVI ROAD.

Unofficial Cricket Tour In England

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On the merits of our case as explained in the enclosed Manifesto, I am desired by my committee to appeal to your kind courtesy in lending necessary space in your valued columns for its publication.—Yours, etc.,

W. D. BEGG,
Honorary Secretary and
Organiser of English Tour.
RAJPUTANA CRICKET CLUB.

Ajmere, Nov. 8.

Rajputana Cricket Club,
Ajmer, 8th Nov., 1934.

To
The President,
and all members of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, (attending Board's meeting on 10th November, 1934, at Delhi).

Dear Sir,

Regarding Secretary, Board of Control's letter dated 1st November 1934 to Mr. S. C. Roy, c/o Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer (copy enclosed for ready reference).

On behalf of the Managing Committee of the forthcoming unofficial tour of Mr. Roy's private cricket team in England in 1935, we, the following members, beg to thank the Board of Cricket Control for considering the request for blessings for the tour in their meeting of 26th October, but we are surprised to see that the original resolution of the meeting contains a sub-resolution also and, if by chance, the M.C.C. are cabled this sub-resolution only, it is bound to prejudice the work of our fixtures in England.

The above shuffling with the inscription of the original resolution (viz. "While the Board have no objection to Mr. Roy's proposal to take a private team to England, they are unable to extend official support to the projected tour which is a purely private venture") will cause unnecessary loss of money and prestige to Mr. Roy and all the supporters and organisers of the tour; and we, therefore, request the Board to kindly cable the M. C. C. the full text of the original resolution and not a part of it.

We further beg to appeal to each member of the Board and its representatives for reconsideration of our request for a good word in our favour to the M.C.C. at their full meeting to be held in Delhi on 10th November 1934, and sincerely trust that the Board will take a sympathetic attitude particularly in view of the following facts:—

(1) While the Board being an official body is unable to extend its sympathy and support to a private team of Indian cricketers from India, it is not understood how the Board in its same official capacity resolved to invite a private team from Australia.

(2) That all cricketers who will play for Mr. Roy's team in the forthcoming private tour, belong to different Associations affiliated to the Board and, as such, deserve all patronage and at least "lip sympathy" from the Board for a tour which they are undertaking simply to improve their own game by educative motive.

(3) That the Board's decision, vide sub-resolution referred to above, loses sight of its aims and objects, viz., encouragement to Indian cricket for the sake of the game.

(4) That there is not a single instance in the cricket world in which any official body has ever deprived any private tour of its moral support.

(5) That we approached the Board in the true sense of sportsmanship and satisfied them on every point regarding the tour, maintaining all due reverence and regard for their official capacity and believing in their good wishes.

With all due regard we expect the Board will be pleased to reconsider the question and show us sympathy in the undertaking.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Dr. O. M. Khandwala, L.M. & S.
" Baldeo Sarup,
" Dr. S. N. Segal, M.D. (Bio.)
" Harcharan Dass,
" W. D. Begg.

Copy of letter No. nil dated 1st November 1934, from the Hony. Secretary, Board of Control for Cricket in India, New Delhi, to S. C. Roy, Esqr., c/o The Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer.

The Emergency Committee of the Board at their meeting on Friday, the 26th October carefully considered your request for your private team visiting England in the summer of 1935 and passed the following resolution:—

"While the Board has no objection to Mr. Roy's proposal to take a private team to England, they are unable to extend official support and have, therefore, passed the following resolution:—

"The Board are unable to extend any official support to the projected private tour which is a purely private venture."

Save The Rostrum

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The businesslike secretary of the B.P.C.C. has advertised the sale of the beautiful rostrum used during the Congress Sessions in Bombay. Cannot it be preserved for the nation? It probably was the last Congress platform from which Gandhiji would ever speak to the country. Besides it would be very useful for meetings in Azad Maidan and elsewhere. I believe the rostrum used at the Lahore Congress has similarly been preserved.—Yours, etc.,

J.P.M.

"Can A Priest Sit On A Magisterial Bench?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The article of your correspondent, in your issue of the 7th instant, on the above, is a sad reading.

I quite agree with your correspondent that no Roman Catholic Priest should be allowed to sit on the Bench considering that he hears the confession of his parishioners. However, pious the priest may be, human nature being what it is, will prejudice his mind when the person appears before him on a charge-sheet.

It is amazing that the Government of Bombay and the Collector, Suburban District, pay no attention to the just demands of the citizens of the suburbs, who are clamouring for justice for the last two years.

In conclusion I beg to request that you will wield your pen in the cause of justice and wake up the authorities to their sense of duty by the citizens.—Yours, etc.,

A PROTESTANT.

Byculla, Nov. 10.

Pleader Sent To Jail

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The report published in your paper of a pleader convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of his client's money and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate has led some of your readers to confuse the identity of the convicted pleader.

The pleader convicted is one Shankar Jagannath Bhende, who was practising exclusively in the Small Causes Court. The undersigned generally practises in the Police Courts has his office near the Girgaum Police Court and is in no way related to the convict.

I therefore request that in fairness to me you will be so good as to publish this letter in the next issue of your widely read paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

KAMAL R. BHENDE.

"Parsis And India"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. S.M. Bailur in his letter under the caption: "Parsis and India" referring to a speech of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, in the Parsi Fire Temple in connection with the election campaign, says: "The sum and substance of his speech was this: 'because I am a Parsi, I ask you to vote for me.'" Sir let me say in fairness to Sir Cowasji Jehangir that, unlike all other candidates Sir Cowasji has appealed not to the sentiment but to the judgment of his voters. He has, on the contrary, said in his speech to vote for him with no communal feelings, but if they thought he deserved. Again, let me say in fairness to the Parsi community, that it is the only community that is not led away entirely by communal feelings, the proof of it is in their various cosmopolitan charitable institutions, and I may assure your readers that the Parsis are as much eager to see the betterment of India as a Hindu or a Mahomedan, and Parsis will vote for Sir Cowasji only if they think that he will be able to do some good, not to the community, but to the country. In my opinion, a majority of Parsis will vote for him, for they strongly depend upon his abilities to turn out a really useful member of the Assembly.—Yours etc.,

H.S. MADON.

17, Rustom Baug,
Byculla.

Junagadh College Appointment

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Principal Saldanha retired on the 1st of November, and professor Ghurye, who has put in 25 years' service is now in the charge of the College. The next senior person is Dr. K. L. Oza who is a professor of English literature. These two persons have a right to be the Principal and the Vice-principal respectively. But the European Diwan is reported to have called for interview a young European professor who got his degree in 1930, evidently with a view to appoint him as the Principal.

At the time when these two gentlemen were appointed professors in the College, the newcomer was probably not even born. To bring a new person as the Principal when there are two experienced men who have been professors for 25 years is an outrage on justice.

By the retirement of Principal Saldanha a vacancy has been created of a professor of French. In bringing a new Principal, the authorities will have to appoint two new men. Great economy can be effected by appointing the senior most professor as the Principal. Considering justice, economy, qualifications, efficiency and experience the in-charge Principal is the fittest person. Yet who knows in British—Shahi (Raj). consideration of the colour of the skin may over-weigh all other qualifications!—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS.

Junagadh, Nov 7.

"What Is Mind?"

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really impossible for me to follow the reasoning of Mr. H. W. Nissanka. It seems to me, after putting all his therefores together that he considers Mind to be an independent something, "an agent" as he calls it, which acts through the brain. This assumption, without an iota of evidence in support of it, is the very thing I have tried to show, on the authority of experts on the subject, to be quite untenable. Until Mr. Nissanka is able to tell us what this something is, how it acts on brain cells, where it existed before the body was formed, it would be impossible to argue intelligently with him.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In justice to me and all absent share-holders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. who were not present in the meeting be pleased to print this letter as a rejoinder to a report appearing in your to-day's issue on pages 9 and 10 under the heading "Coastal Trade Control Alone Can Save Indian Shipping." Under pain of duty and in my self-defence I beg to draw your attention to certain not only erroneous and misleading but imaginary statements appearing on page 10 in respect of myself and which runs as under and requires to be contradicted: "Share-holders from every quarter shouted down "Mr. Subedar." Be it noted that only two or three friends of the Chairman drew my attention to obey the chair, which I flatly refused showing my reasons.

I regret to state that the conduct of those who obstructed me is to be highly deplored.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR R. SUBEDAR.

Bombay,
Hornby House, Hornby Road,
November, 5.

B. S. N. Co.'s Fare Reduction

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a favour if you will kindly give some space in your valued paper to the following few lines. The other day I happened to see a notice of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to the effect that they have reduced cabin fares on the Goa Line from 1st October, 1934. While I appreciate such a measure, I do not understand why the company should restrict the reduction to one class alone. Why did they not extend it to other fares on the same line as well as other ones, such as the Viziadurg Line?

The reduction in question is a perfunctory measure, since it concerns only a very few cabin passengers at the entire exclusion of others. It is, therefore, practically of no value to the general public travelling by the upper and lower classes of the company's steamers. Their position has remained unaffected; they enjoy no more facility by the reduced fares. What little benefit the reduction has brought home is derived by not more than one or two out of hundred passengers; (this is because of the much limited cabin accommodation) and that too by rich persons. Generally cabin-passengers are moneyed class of people, so that to them it does not matter much whether or not fares are reduced. Whilst it certainly does matter in the case of upper and lower class passengers most of whom are mill-workers and middle-class people. Therefore, a reduction of upper and lower class fares, by even a rupee or so, is a matter of great benefit to them. But unfortunately the company seem to have ignored this fact. I hope, however, they will now consider the matter in right earnest and reduce the said fares.—Yours, etc.,

Y. R. I.

Vengurla, Nov. 3.

Indian Travellers Abroad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Encouraged by the facilities offered by the modern advanced methods of travel, which have so far been perfected that a distance of several thousands of miles is to-day covered in a very few days either by a fast sea liner or by air, as also on account of the better International relations that have developed in commerce and otherwise, thousands of Indians go abroad every year either for a holiday, or for business, or for studies in some foreign Universities.

I would not say that all, but, at least a very good few out of these and specially those who have never been out of India, or, some of those who did not ever step out even beyond a district or division, feel a lot of difficulties in some way or the other in making their definite arrangements with least expenses. Besides, the problem of selecting the right shipping company through which they should go out, and without knowing what facilities the different companies offer, they have many difficulties about their stay in different places in Europe. While I admit that there are hundreds of tourist agencies in Europe who will readily come out to help a traveller, it is very difficult to know which is the right company to be guided by. They are all out to make as much money as possible from a foreigner. Just imagine a solitary dark man descending out of a train at Gare St. Lazare, Paris. Some will think that he is a Rajah, while others may imagine him to be a very high Government officer or a big businessman. God help him if he is only a student or a man out to enjoy a cheap holiday. As in a flash he will be surrounded by tourist or hotel guides, most of whom although, they behave nicely, belong to expensive establishments. Economical travel requires a good knowledge of the countries to be visited, and, a few hints or tips from here or there would never be sufficient. It will also be worthwhile to know how to avoid men or women crooks who roam about in numbers and whose number has lately multiplied by several times owing to the present unemployment in every country. Numberless instances have come to my knowledge where very sensible and even well-placed persons have been duped by these adventurers. By a little care in the right way they can be avoided.

May I mention that I have been throughout the length and breadth of Central Europe and also England, Scotland and Ireland besides other countries, more than once and have thoroughly studied the conditions of travel in these countries, having returned from Europe only last year after my last visit. I shall be very glad to be of service to my countrymen by giving them sound advice in all matters of foreign travel without any obligation whatsoever, and thus save a lot of money going waste on account of mere ignorance of facts and want of proper knowledge.

Realising the real needs of an offer that I am making to the public, I hope you will be good enough to publish this letter in your paper, with my request that as I expect a good number of enquiries, I may either be allowed to reply them through the columns of your paper in a joint reply, now and then, or every enquiry should accompany a sufficiently stamped envelope for the purpose.—Yours, etc.,

G. G. GUPTA.

78 B. Luker Road.
Allahabad, Nov. 2.

FAREWELL PARTY TO N. N. DATTA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Agents, representatives and the staff of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, (Bombay Branch) were at Home to Mr. Narendra Nath Datta, formerly in-charge of the Bombay Branch of the Society and now the Agency Manager and who has now been succeeded by Mr. S. C. Mazumdar, one of the popular officers of the Society.

Mr. Datta was also presented with an address by the representatives and the staff of the Bombay Branch. The address congratulated him on his appointment as Agency Manager of the Society and washed him long life and prosperous career.

Mr. H. J. Amin of Broach, (Ex-M.L.C.) presided over the function which was held at the office of the Hindustan Insurance Society. Mr. D. M. Samuel read the address which was presented to Mr. Datta in a silver casket. The address recounted the excellent work of Mr. Datta as head of the Bombay Branch during the period of 10 years when he brought up the business from less than Rs. 10 lakhs to over Rs. 50 lakhs a year. The address also gave expression to the sincere appreciation and gratitude of the Bombay workers for the help and encouragement Mr. Datta had given them.

Mr. D. V. Deshpande, the Assistant Manager of the Bombay Branch made touching references to the cordial relations that existed between Mr. Datta and the staff and testified to the perfect harmony that existed.

After several other speakers Mr. Datta, replying thanked them for the kind words they had to say about him and said that what little he was able to achieve was possible only on account of hearty co-operation of one and all the staff.—United Press.

Dhrangadhra Letter

RETRENCHMENT IN STATE SERVICES

Administrative Changes Of Far-Reaching Character

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARANGADRA, Nov. 9.

Many administrative changes of far reaching character were made by Dharangadhra Durbar on the eve of the Divali Holidays. Complete overhauling of the State's administrative machinery is to be reported very soon. So far, the services of more than 10 officers have been dispensed with.

Besides, a council of administration has been inaugurated with Maharaj Saheb as President and Messrs. Jasubhai, Military Secretary, A. N. Mankar, Political and Judicial Secretary, C. A. Mehta, Secretary for audit and accounts, Sabaisinhji S. Jhala, Revenue Secretary, and K. S. Narsinh Sinhji P. Huzur, Secretary.

SUGAR & OIL MONOPOLY

Recently, about 50 Dhrangadhra merchants waited in deputation on the Raj Saheb to have the Sugar and Kerosene monopoly abolished by the State. Their memorandum, among other things, drew a graphic account of wide range in prices of these two commodities both of Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan camp per mensem. They requested full liberty of sale of these two articles to all.

The opening ceremony of Jhalawar Electric installation was performed by Mr. C. Lalimar, A. G. G. Western India States Agency at Wadhwan Camp, to-day, when a silver casket with an embossed figure of the Power House building on it was presented to him by Mr. Mohanlal Shivlal Parekh, the Manager of the J. E. S. Co. Ltd.

STATE CASHIER ARRESTED

The State Cashier Mr. Bhimji Naran of Botad has been arrested by the State police for an alleged misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 13,000, while he was about to make good his escape by catching the earliest train for Botad. The police investigation is proceeding apace. Till then, he is kept in police custody.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Lady Brabourne opened the Annual Bazaar and Sale of Work in aid of the Colaba Methodist Church at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

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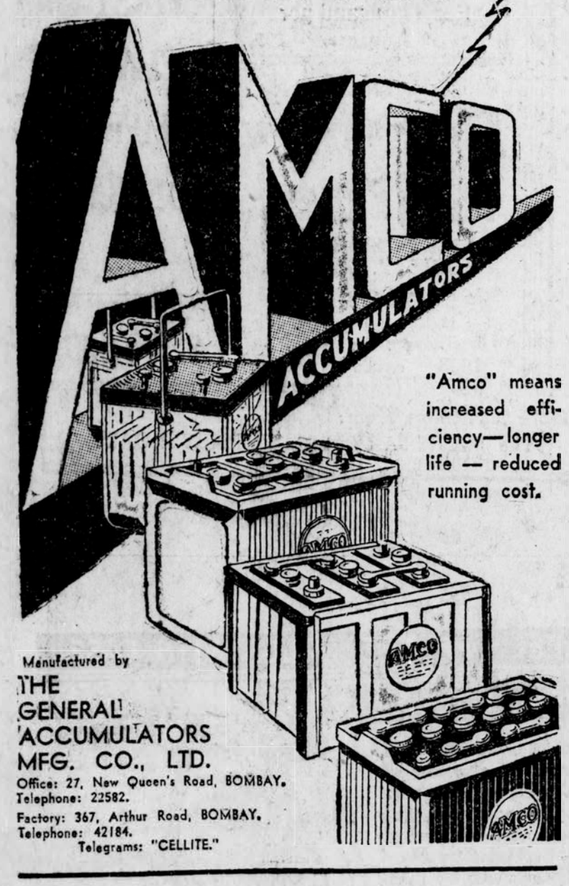

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LANCASHIRE'S THREAT TO INDIA

Will Sabotage Indian Reforms If Trade Agreement Is Not Expedited

RUNCIMAN PROMISES PROMPT ACTION ON REPRESENTATION

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

In their representation to Mr. Runciman, the Lancashire Deputation expressed "profound dismay" at the "grave delay" in concluding Indo-Lancashire Agreement.

Lancashire demands:

(1) Preference in the shape of lower import duties on cotton and artificial silk goods entering India than those applicable to the same goods of other foreign countries.

(2) Provision of machinery under which the British Government can raise with the Government of India the question of levels of duties as opportunities arise for re-examining.

Apart from a sermon on "Ottawa," and the alleged gains to India from it, there is a threat held out to India that a strong and influential section of the Lancashire Trade are out for safeguards even at the risk of joining the Opposition to the Government policy on the Indian Constitutional issue.

An important deputation, representing all sections of the Lancashire cotton industry, met Mr. Runciman at the Board of Trade and put before him a strong appeal for expediting the negotiations for a commercial agreement between Britain and India. The deputation spoke of the "profound dismay" felt in Lancashire at the "grave delay" in concluding an agreement which was promised to the Lancashire Mission to India more than twelve months ago.

The deputation also pointed out that opinion in Lancashire was becoming "profoundly anxious" and hinted that the political reactions were not helpful to the Government's desires for an Indian settlement. After outlining the kind of agreement it would like to see (that is, one fulfilling the principles of the Ottawa Agreement, from which cotton and rayon goods were excluded), the deputation urged that the present margin between Indian duties on foreign and British cotton and rayon goods was not wide enough.

The official report gives the following account of Mr. Runciman's reply:—

In reply Mr. Runciman said that he was much impressed with the case submitted by the deputation, which was so fully representative of the industry. He could assure them that all they had said would be very carefully considered.

The President proceeded to say that as a consequence of the deputation he would ask the Secretary of State to make an early communication to the Government of India. He could assure the deputation that their representations would be fully kept in mind in this connection and that every endeavour would be made to conclude the negotiations for a trade agreement as quickly as possible.

The deputation was arranged by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations and was extremely representative.

The deputation was received by Mr. Runciman; Colonel Colville, Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department; Dr. Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade; and Mr. R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Under Secretary for India.

Spokesmen for the deputation were Mr. R. Bond, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Mr. W. H. Catterall, president of the Master Spinners' Federation; Mr. J. H. Grey, chairman of the Cotton Spinners and Manufactures' Association: Mr. A. D. Campbell and Mr. S. S. Hammersley, M.P., members of the Lancashire mission to India; Mr. H. Boothman, of the Textile Workers' Association; Mr. A. C. Laycock, of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. H. Astley Bell, president of the Preston Chamber of Commerce.

THE LANCASHIRE CASE

It is as long ago as April, 1933, since the Indian problem was last the subject of a Lancashire deputation of a similar character. In the course of their speeches on that occasion the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for India advised the British cotton industry to pursue in every way a policy of closer contact and mutual understanding and accommodation with those in India who had cause to be equally concerned in the same matters.

Lancashire interests have made very great efforts in this direction in the meanwhile involving the sending of a mission to India and a concentrated and successful campaign to increase the use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom the full expense of which has been borne in this country, not to mention the contributions of moderating thought and speech on the general problems of Indo-British relations.

THE OTTAWA PRINCIPLES.

Unfortunately the project of a trade agreement and better tariff treatment for British cotton piece goods has not progressed as was hoped and the deputation desires to urge that the Government should take all possible steps to promote the same ends.

When the United Kingdom-Indian agreement was negotiated at Ottawa it so happened that the tariffs on cotton goods were under review by an Indian Tariff Board. The consequence was that the Ottawa agreement contained no provision whatsoever as regards this, which has always been the principal United Kingdom export trade to India, except to say that the duties would be fixed by the Indian Government in the light of the Tariff Board recommendations.

Fortunately the Lancashire mission prevailed upon the Government of India to recognise how unsatisfactory for Lancashire was the resulting situation, and in a letter dated October 25, 1933, signal by Sir Joseph Bhore, the member for Commerce and Industry of the Viceroy's Council, and addressed to the chairman of the mission, Sir William Clare Lees, a promise was given "that the Government of India will enter into discussions with his Majesty's Government in Great Britain on this point as soon as the negotiations now proceeding with the Japanese Government are concluded." The letter went on to say that "the Government of India recognise the natural wish of an export trade of such great importance in Great Britain to be included within, the scope of the trade agreement which now exists between the two countries."

The mission were given to understand that there would be no cause for prolonged delay in these negotiations, and when the Indo-Japanese discussions terminated in January, 1934, the British cotton trade hoped and expected that the new trade agreement to which they attach such importance would follow immediately, but up to the present time nothing has been publicly announced as to the progress which has been made.

"PROFOUND DISMAY."

The British cotton industry greatly deplores this prolonged delay, which is causing profound dismay in Lancashire. It is highly unfortunate from a trading point of view that the matter of the trade agreement should be under consideration during a period in which the future constitutional position of India is a political issue under examination in both countries and subject to acute political controversy. The mission in their report went so far as to urge the public of Lancashire to embrace the policy of goodwill and mutual accommodation so far as India was concerned, and to base this policy upon the fundamental principle of reciprocal economic co-operation within the Empire. This recommendation had a very sympathetic reception in Lancashire at the time of the mission's return in November 1933, but it is asking a great deal of the Lancashire leaders to put them in the position of having to uphold this policy to their profoundly anxious constituents if the fundamental basis on which the policy is designed to rest, namely, the achievement of the proposed new agreement is subjected to grave delay.

THE POLITICAL PLANE

A strong and influential section of the public of Lancashire have shown themselves firmly disposal to favour a policy of safeguarding their reasonable and legitimate interests by action on the political plane, which would imply joining the opposition to the Governmental policy on the constitutional issue. Had the trade agreement been completed and ratified those who are prepared to support the policy of goodwill and mutual accommodation would have had a powerful answer to this line of reasoning.

However, the situation as it exists has to be faced and the only good purpose to be served in pointing out and deploring the delay is to add emphasis to the appeal which the Lancashire industry now desires to address to both Governments to remove the causes of delay and complete the negotiations at the earliest possible date.

WHAT LANCASHIRE WANTS

In order that there may be no manner of doubts as to the kind of trade agreement which the British cotton industry hopes for and expects it may be well to include some reference to that aspect of the matter in the present representations. The broad lines were laid down by the Lancashire Mission.

What is wanted is a provision to the effect that the import duties on United Kingdom cotton and artificial silk goods entering India shall be fixed from time to time at levels which shall be lower than those applicable to the same goods originating in foreign countries and compatible first, with the unavoidable revenue requirements of India, and, secondly, with the principle that United Kingdom producers of cotton and artificial silk goods shall have full opportunity of reasonable competition with domestic producers. In order to give effect to the principle of full opportunity of reasonable competition it would be necessary to provide machinery under which the United Kingdom Government could raise with the Government of India the question of re-examining the levels of duty whenever they were able to show that these levels were unduly high, having regard to the agreed considerations affecting them.

MAXIMUM DUTIES

It is necessary to point out to both Governments that there will be a very strong feeling in Lancashire amongst the rank and file that a trade agreement of this kind does not go nearly far enough. Although it establishes the principle of preferences and the principle of reasonable levels of duty, it only does so in general terms, and many in Lancashire feel that the British Government would be fully entitled to insist upon a more precise expression to these principles in the form of a definite stipulation of maximum rates of duty and minimum margins of preference. The official organisations in the trade share to the full the desires of their constituents in this direction. They are, however, prepared to take their responsibility of acknowledging the difficulty which would face the Government of India in including actual figures of tariff rates in the agreement and of advocating the acceptance for the time being of the trade agreement, providing it does establish the desired principles in clear and precise terms, and does so without further delay.

PROTECTION TOO HIGH.

Dealing with the desirability of a reduction in the duties on United Kingdom cotton goods in the light of the principles it was hoped would be embodied in the agreement, the deputation declared that it is clear no reasonable person would question the contention that a substantial, healthy, and stable cotton industry in India was a desirable and suitable element in Indian economy, or that the Government of India should do what it could to foster and preserve the well being of the industry. It declared that in recent years the levels of protection against United Kingdom goods had undoubtedly been too high.

The deputation elaborated the special claims for consideration in the Indian market which the Lancashire trade advances, and explained the importance of the Lancashire cotton industry in the economic structure of the United Kingdom. They gave expression to the conviction of the traders of Lancashire that the former rate of duty of 11 per cent., although it might have been arrived at on revenue grounds, in fact represened, and still represents a very fair approximation to the real differences between the two industries.

THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The course of trade in India since the imposition of quota restrictions on Japanese imports has clearly shown that the British industry has not, and will not, reap the share of advantage which the authorities in India assumed and expected they would reap from the Japanese agreement. The explanation is to be found solely in the maintenance of a level of duty on United Kingdom goods which is too high, having regard to the facts of the economic situation.

In addition to the major question of duty on cotton piece goods it is hoped that the British Government will take up with the Government of India the desirability of adjusting the levels of duties on foreign goods in certain items of the tariff, where the experience of the past few months clearly demonstrates that the duties embodied in the Textile Tariff Act of March, 1934, were inadequate. In particular, reference should be made in this connection to artificial silk piece goods composed of 100 per cent artificial silk, and mixtures with cotton, fents, and cotton yarns. The available import statistics show what the experience of the past few months has been, and constitute the justification for taking up these matters with the Government of India.

BENEFITS TO INDIA.

The time is not inappropriate for the British Government to remind the Government of India (and indirectly public opinion in that country) of the very considerable benefits already obtained by India from the Ottawa Agreement. Although the deputation is primarily concerned with cotton goods, it does not seem to them unreasonable to raise these considerations in support of their case. As an exporter of primary products, India derives enormous advantage from the secure and stable market she enjoys in the United Kingdom, in sharp contrast to the restrictions being raised against her exports by many foreign countries who were formerly her important customers.

On the cotton goods platform alone, the balance of advantages up to the present time is all in India's favour. The Lancashire mission promised to take action regarding Indian raw cotton, and to recommend that colonial quota regulations should give Indian manufacturers equal chances with the United Kingdom producers. Both these promises have been fulfilled already, and to the letter. In return, the mission secured approval for the principle of differential duties on British and

(Continued on page 12.)

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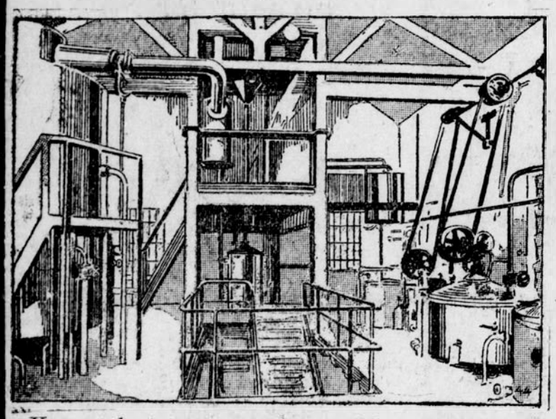

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Tory Reaction In The Saddle

MacDonald Quoted Against Himself

PUBLIC OPINION DEFIED

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 3: (By Air Mail).

After three months' holiday, M.P.'s started bombarding Cabinet Ministers with a series of questions on many matters of vital importance from Tuesday last, when the House of Commons reassembled. In the meantime the National Government is proceeding on its appointed way, and as the time approaches for the General Election, the reactionary forces which are at present governing the destiny of the Empire are daily growing restless.

REACTIONARY CRIES.

The Conservative reactionaries have started different political and economic cries with an eye on the autumn elections. The Government, as a whole says nothing, but each department at Whitehall speaks with its own voice, and the voices differ in quality. As the current number of "Everyman" points out, at the one extreme is Mr. Elliot, who has gripped the agricultural situation firmly, has imposed on an exceptionally disjointed industry the whole doctrine of planning, and has set up a marketing organisation, which a Labour Government might strengthen, but would not scrap. At the other extreme is Sir John Gilmour, the Home Secretary, somnolently administering a Factory Act passed in 1901 when electric power was in its infancy and the internal combustion engine an experiment. Between the two extremes stand Mr. Walter Runciman and Sir Edward Hilton Young, holding the two most important posts in the National Government. The reactionary President of the Board of Trade is prepared to do his best to open markets for British goods, but he is not prepared to compel industries to reorganise themselves on centralised modern lines. However, the Minister of Health has surrendered himself to his bureaucrats, who do not bother to enquire how, for example, the whole of the ten million people living in the London area ought to be housed.

UNPOPULAR BILL.

Naturally, the Diehard Tories feel upset with the National Government more than the Official Opposition in Parliament. They expect the official spokesmen of the Government to go out in the country to raise the noisy clamour of "Bigger and Better Tariffs," "Millions More for Imperial Defence," "No Surrender to India," "House of Lords Reforms," "Make the Constitution Safe for Toryism," "More Compensation for Slum Landlords." With these tokens, the Diehards have returned to the Westminster talkie shop, where the National Government forced its way and passed the Incitement to Disaffection Bill on Friday night in spite of vigorous and united opposition of Tories, Liberals and Labour alike. Some of the more enlightened Tories have opposed this Bill because they realise that the Bill has served as "a sort of savoury or final dish in a decaying session," which has created more indignation and uproar of opposition than any other National Government measure since the Government assembled with its huge and what may be called embarrassing majority. Even the "Daily Mirror," which has never failed the National Government, is indignant with the Government since it has done its best to defy the enlightened public opinion in the country which has rallied against the Bill. It has categorically denied the Prime Minister's contention that the opposition to the Bill is based on a campaign of misrepresentation. It asserts that it is difficult to understand how that can be; for men of almost every profession and type—from the Bishop of Birmingham to Mr. H.G. Wells, and Mr. J. B. Priestley and Mr. E. M. Forster, "from men as learned in the law as Sir William Holdsworth to mere nobodies like the constituents who have deluged M.P.'s with protesting letters—all, of every extent or altitude of "brow," high, medium, and low, have expressed their fears concerning this Bill."

MACDONALD QUOTED AGAINST HIMSELF.

The debate on the Bill during the last four days has reflected very sadly on the present Prime Minister of England. Most of the speakers in resisting the Attorney General's plea, referred to the past speeches of Mr. MacDonald together with his letters appealing as a pacifist during the last War. As one of them pointed out the recent publication of Mr. Lloyd George's "War Memoirs" shows what a lot of trouble Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave during the War, about premature peace conferences, and how the sailors of Britain actually refused to carry Mr. MacDonald to Stockholm. It has, therefore, been suggested in earnest that as soon as the Sedition Bill gets through the House. all that is necessary is to arrest the Prime Minister to complete the most comically inexplicable thing about the Bill and the position of the Prime Minister, the former "pacifist" is now head of a Government foisting a Bill on Parliament that would have led to his arrest in 1917.

COLD RECEPTION.

And it struck one forcibly that the support which the majority of the Tory ranks in the House give to the National Government is given not with enthusiasm but on a cold calculation that it is good anti-Socialist business. Otherwise, it is very difficult to explain the Prime Minister's reception in the House. When he enters the Chamber not a soul attempts nowadays to raise a cheer. A Prime Minister rarely makes a formal entry on any day without some demonstration of admiration or affection or just party loyalty. Even on the opening of the House on Tuesday when Mr. MacDonald entered the precincts after a three-months' recess, and after, in his own case, nearly four months' absence from the House, there was no one to start a cheer in his honour. This was in contrast with the reception of Mr. George Lansbury, who returned as Leader of the Opposition for the first time for many months. He walked to his place with the help of a stick, and as soon as his heavy figure emerged from behind the Speaker's chair, there were warm cheers from all parts of the House. Of course, 'Pa' Lansbury congratulated good old 'Mac' on coming back so well from his Canadian tour, and the latter did not fail to reciprocate.

DEFENCE OF SEDITION BILL.

Mr. MacDonald's National Labour Party wakes up once in a year to entertain its leader to lunch with his principal colleagues for guests. At last year's luncheon the whole Cabinet was present, and it was addressed by what Mr. MacDonald called the "trinity"—himself, Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon. A similar "trinity" was available at this year's luncheon, which was held at the Trocadero Restaurant. Everybody agreed that the National Government must go on, which the Prime Minister thought, was an expression of a great philosophy of social progress. It was, however, a little surprising to see the Prime Minister, on this occasion of mutual congratulation, plunging immediately into a defence of the Sedition Bill. He waxed indignant about "subversive influences growing up steadily day by day and step by step," which he proposes to counter by "legislation which deprives no citizen of liberty." A little later one was given to understand that it is the results of unfettered freedom of propaganda in other countries, which has prompted Mr. MacDonald to restrain the freedom of his own countrymen. But nothing amused his listeners more than the philosophy which he propounded in the following mystic sentence uttered with due deliberation and serious tone: "I want to let it be known that it is necessary for us now, in view of the example that has been set before us by nation after nation, to protect our liberty against those who are taking advantage of that liberty to undo it."

EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

The recent developments in Cairo, which have culminated in the appointment of Ziwar Pasha as Chief of the Royal Cabinet,—an office vacant for a long time—as the Egyptian Government's concession in its controversy with the British Acting High Commissioner in Egypt have given rise to many rumours. British Imperialists are terribly worried about the position in Egypt. They had pinned their faith on King Fuad. He was one of the puppet kings of British Government, like King Feisal of Iraq, King Abdulla of Transjordan. But King Fuad, who is an able and industrious ruler, has not proved satisfactory from the British point of view. The King has made himself the virtual dictator of his country. According to Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, the Secretary of the League Against Imperialism, the best policy for Great Britain will be to cultivate friendly relations with the leaders of the Wafd, with a view to setting up a Wafd Government, which represents the vast majority of the people.

SIAM ABDICATION.

There are people in England, who believe that the announcement of the King of Siam of his intention to abdicate is nothing but a latest move in an Anglo-Japanese chess game. There is a British financial adviser to the Siamese Government. There is also a British Banker, managing the Siamese Bank, and there are certainly British lawyers among the leading judges and legal authorities of Siam. British capitalists have great interest in Siam.

The Japanese are also trying, I am told, for mining concessions in Siam and are reported to be offering a guaranteed market for Siamese rice in exchange for such concessions. As one politician remarked, "The King of Siam, as usual, is playing for time. His announcement of his abdication is obviously an ingenious political manoeuvre."

OFFENSIVE SPEECH.

Lord Strickland's speech in the House of Lords on Thursday, when he attempted to draw a parallel between the situation in Malta and the position he thought might develop in India, has drawn an attack from the Italian newspaper "Lavoro Fascista." The newspaper declares that Lord Strickland's "attempts to compare the Maltese situation with India, which is a continent, peopled by millions, speaking eleven languages and hundreds of dialects, reminds us of the old story of killing a fly with a hammer. At any rate, we commend the Malta-India comparison to the attention of "Punch," and other English humorous magazines. But the "Giornale d' Italia," thinks that his Lordship's attitude on the Maltese question must be very weak if he attempted such a discordant comparison. This Italian newspaper does not know whether his speech was more offensive to India or to Malta, or to Lord Strickland himself. Perhaps, it says, it was to all three.

LABOUR VICTORIES.

In welcoming Thursday's sweeping and magnificent Labour victories in Borough Elections, the "Daily Herald" says that "the great Labour victories of yesterday are the responsibilities of today. The Labour councils must richly justify the confidence placed in them. Labour candidates are elected not to prevent and block but to create and achieve." I am glad to notice that in this task at least one Indian will have a good share. Dr. C. L. Katial, who was Mahatmaji's medical adviser during his London visit, has been elected at the top of the poll in one of the Wards in the Borough of Finsbury and he stands a fair chance of being elected an Alderman in his Borough. When interviewed, Dr. Katial confessed that his election was due more to personal consideration arising out of his profession than to political views that he fortunately shares with the members of the Labour Party. Mr. Shapoorji Saklatvala has to wait for another opportunity to lend a hand in shaping the municipal destinies of this country. It will not be out of place to state that Mr. Saklatvala withdrew his candidature as desired by the Communist Party, which had decided to withdraw its candidates in order that there may be no clash of votes between working-class voters and their representatives to the advantage of Tory candidates.

Mr. Krishna Menon has also been returned to the Borough of Saint Pancras as a Labour candidate. His election to the Borough is the result of his political activities.

LANCASHIRE'S THREAT TO INDIA

(Continued from page 11.)

foreign goods, and for modification of the duty on yarn and artificial silk, and conditionally on cotton piece goods, together with the promise of a new trade agreement.

Of these concessions, the only ones carried out have been the admission of differentiation as a principle, but in the case of the duties on yarn and artificial silk, the good effect hoped for has been rendered negligible owing to the fact that the recommendations as to the scale of duties were only partially accepted. It is this lack of balance in implementing imperils the future of the policy the policy of reciprocity which so far as Lancashire opinion is concerned.

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JUSTICE IN AMERICA!

SCOTTSBORO DEFENCE ATTORNEYS KID-NAPPED?

Though the obvious miscarriage of justice provoked indignant protests throughout the world, the Supreme Court of Alabama has rejected the application for a rehearing of the case of the Scottsboro Negroes.

Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris were charged in 1932, with even other negroes, with a criminal assault on two white women in 1931. The nine were sentenced to death. The conviction was set aside by the United States Supreme Court and a retrial ordered. As a result of the new trial, Paterson and Norris were convicted. Two of the defendants who were very young were discharged and the trial of the other five was postponed.

WHITE WOMAN CONFESSES

The Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court strongly disagreed from the decision of the rest of the Bench and declared that the negroes had not had a fair trial. The execution has been fixed for December 7, but we understand there is still an opportunity of another appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

These wretched youths have now spent three years in the condemned cells of the Alabama goal, despite the fact that one of the white women, Ruby Bates, has confessed that she was not attacked by the negroes.

The "Mancheseter Guardian" New York correspondent says that fears are expresed for the safety of two New York attorneys associated with the defence. It is said that these men were illegally kidnapped several days ago by deputy sheriffs when they went to Nashville Tennessee, to see companion of Ruby Bates, Victoria Price, who, they had heard, was ready to recant her previous evidence. Nothing has been heard of them since.—"New Leader."

LATIN SCRIPT FOR URDU

Osmania University Graduates Confer

(From A Correspondent).

(HYDERABAD (Dn.) By Mail.

The second annual conference of the Osmania University Graduates' was held for two days at the Town Hall, Nawab Akber Alikhan presiding. The session concluded with an "At Home" to the delegates.

ROOT OUT NEPOTISM

Nawab Fakher Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of a lengthy address dwelt on the activities of the Graduates Association and expressed great pleasure at the success of the Osmania University and thanked Sir Akbar Hyderi, the Finance Member, for obtaining the services of an experienced educationist and savant in Mr. A. H. MacKenzie. He appealed to the educational authorities to root out nepotism, which was dominating in that department and to pay due attention to scientific studies and popularisation of women's education.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, the Chancellor who inaugurated the Conference in his inaugural address hoped that the graduates of the Osmania University would solve the unemployment problem by turning to agriculture and allied subjects. He exhorted young men to consider necessary social reforms and to serve the State and the Ruler.

The Chairman next in his lengthy Urdu address surveying the educational problems of the day assured the authorities of the University of the Co-operation of the Graduates' Association in their efforts to improve the University.

He also paid a glowing tribute to the untiring work of the Association in the recent Hyderabad Corporation elections and pleaded that whenever possible Hyderabadies (Mulkis) should be preferred to outsiders.

Out of sixteen resolutions adopted at the Conference, one urges the introduction of Latin script displacing the Urdu script.

CONTROL OF GANDHI HOSPITAL

Congress Agreement Was For One Year Only Says Gupta

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

In connexion with the controversy which is raging between the Lucknow Congress Committee and Lucknow Swadeshi League regarding the future control of the Gandhi Free Hospital and the right of holding of a Swadeshi exhibition Mr. G. B. Gupta, President of the Lucknow Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:

"My attention has been drawn to several press reports as well as statements issued on behalf of the Swadeshi League to the effect that the non-payment of the agreed contribution to the Gandhi Hospital by the Swadeshi League was due to the violation by the local Congress Committee of the arrangement arrived at last year between the Congressmen and the League that the holding of the exhibition was the function of the latter body. The Congress Committee has been holding exhibitions since 1928-long before the League came into existence. It was only last year that a few Congressmen entered into an agreement with the Swadeshi League to give up the idea of holding an exhibition in favour of the one to be organised by the League provided the League undertook to give half of the net profit accruing from the next exhibition for the maintenance of the Gandhi Hospital. The arrangement arrived at was for one year only.

NO FORGOING OF RIGHT

"The contention of the present authorities of the League that the arrangement then arrived at was to cover all future exhibitions has only to be stated to be seen in all its hollowness. It cannot be supposed to mean that in exchange for a share in the profits of the Exhibition of 1933 the Congress committee had agreed to forgo its right to hold exhibitions in future "ad infinitum."

"Much has been said about Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's intervention in the matter. I know Panditji too well. He could not commit the Lucknow Congress Committee to any course of action unless he had consulted it. I am supported on facts by persons who represented the League in the conference between the parties to the arrangement that it was made only with regard to the postponement of the Exhibition which was going to be held in 1933."

"The Swadeshi exhibition that has been arranged by the local Congress Committee this year is in accordance with the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress passed recently at Benares and confirmed by the Bombay session of the Congress. Therefore, to make the holding of the exhibition by the local Congress Committee an excuse for non-payment of the dues of the Gandhi Hospital is not fair."

In conclusion, Mr. Gupta deprecates "the attempts that are being made by certain dissatisfied persons to run down the actions of those with whom they do not agree."—A.P.

RESTRICTION OF JUTE CROP

Govt. Out To Achieve It, Says Special Officer

CALCUTTA (By Mail.)

Interviewed by the Asscciated Press Rai Sahib Debendra Nath Mitra, Special Officer under the Jute Restriction Scheme, said:—

"I have just begun my work and you do not certainly expect me to give you a definite plan of propaganda work which will vary in different districts according to local conditions. You have no doubt noticed in the Press note of the 3rd instant that instructions have been issued to District Officers to arrange for the scheme to be brought into operation as early as possible and that the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, is already supplying "rabi" seed in the areas where difficulty has been experienced in obtaining it. Leaflets on a few rabi crops which are likely to be profitable to the cultivators have been prepared for propaganda purpose.."

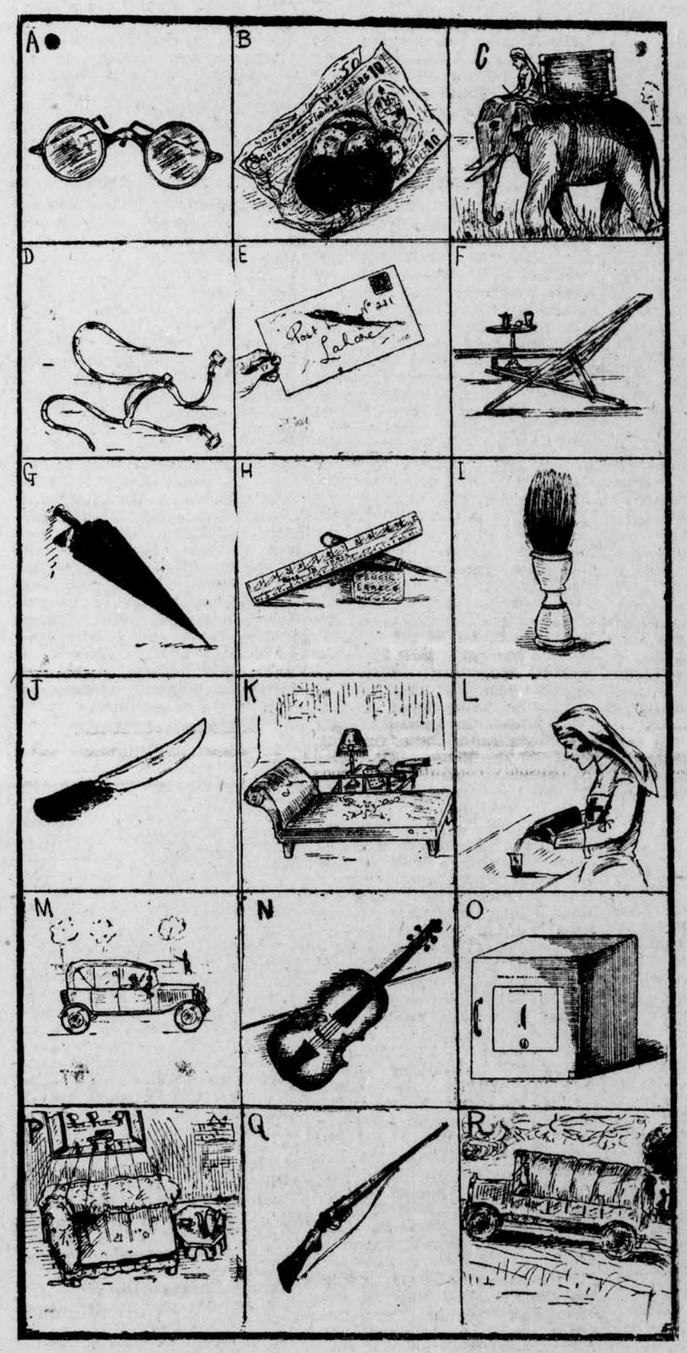
GOVT.'S DETERMINATION.

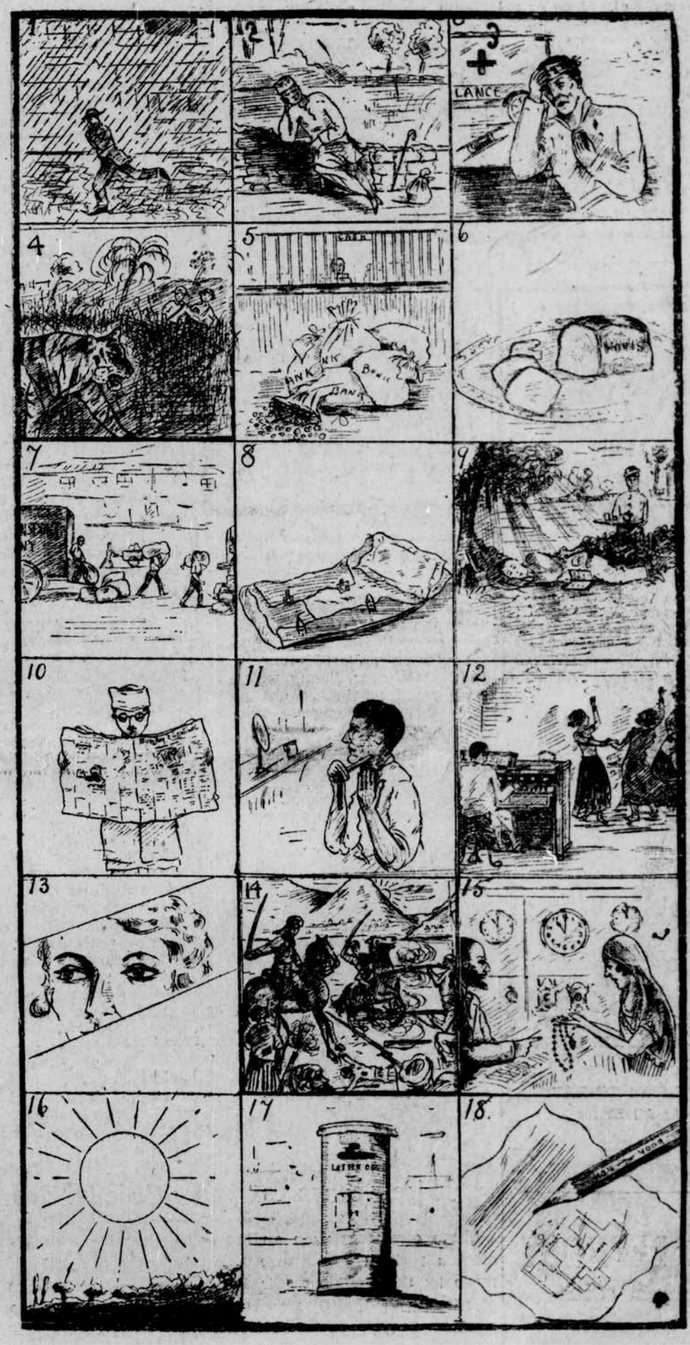
When asked about the success or otherwise of the scheme the Special Officer said, "Any one who has carefully read between the lines of the communique and the Press note on the scheme must not have any doubt about the determination of the Government to make it a success. All the machineries of the Government in a district will be employed to make the propaganda effective, continued and intensified. No efforts will be spared on the part of the Government to create a solid public opinion in favour of the restriction of the jute crop and it is hoped that all shades of public opinion will join in this movement."

Lastly, the Special Officer, said, "The Hon. Minister for Agriculture and Industries has made a fervent appeal to the country in the name of the teeming millions for help and co-operation to further the object for which the scheme has been launched and it is hoped that his appeal will not go in vain."—A. P.

UTILITY COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





This time you are asked to find out for what use or purpose the articles, shown in the set of illusturations, on the left marked A, B, C, ... are meant. The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3,..... illustrate the use of the purpose for which corresponding pictures on the left are suitable. For instance Letter Box Number 17, in the set on the right indicates the use or the purpose for posting letters and the picture marked E on the left shows a covered envelope. You have, therefore, to enter Number 17 against illustration E in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 14th November observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered cowers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER, POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competitior may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 14th November, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd November, 1934

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E	17	N	
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H		Q	
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Closing Date 14th November.

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How many people can truthfully say they are fit? So many are satisfied to call partial health being "well." Yet they are constantly having "off days"—attacks of depression, listlessness, headache, biliousness, and the like. The cause? Constipation—either known or unsuspected. Doctors say that 90 per cent. of the people suffer from it.

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You can't feel anything BUT fit if you take 'Medilax.' You'll never be low spirited and you'll never suffer from lack of energy, either physical or mental. Containing 16 ingredients, 'Medilax' is the most effective yet ONE OF THE GENTLEST LAXATIVE MEDICINES IN THE WORLD. It gives COMPLETE cleansing without pain.

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BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

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30 prizes totalling Rs. 200 are offered for the best reasons for choosing a "Krishna Pen" as your life long companion. You are not to spend any thing. Full particulars and entry form absolutely free from:—

Lahore Stationery Mart, Anarkali, Lahore.

Entries Closing—31st Jan. 1935.

"How I Won My Way To Top Of Ladder"

Jimmy McLaren, World's Champion Boxer, Was Once Told To Go Back To Nursery

"It's a tough racket", said Jimmy McLarnin, the World's Welter-Weight Champion. "You have to get right to the top—and stay there."

We were having breakfast together writes "Cornerman" in the "Irish Press"—Jimmy, his manager, "Pop" Forster, and myself. Jimmy had told me about "Pop"—A swell fellow. Taught me all I know. I owe everything to "Pop"

They first met in Vancouver. Jimmy was a tiny kid of fifteen. "Pop", twenty years his senior, had just come over from his home in Liverpool. Something about young McLarnin caught his fancy, and they teamed up. They're great pals, and anyone could see it's a happy partnership.

BABYFACE.

It was an uphill battle. They first went to Oakland, California, and when they asked for a fight it was just a joke. Jimmy was so very small. "Go back to the nursery. Babyface", he was told.

He didn't, but the name stuck, and fight fans all over the world know "Babyface" Jimmy MacLarnin.

However, they got going, and Jimmy fought thirteen contests in six weeks—winning them all.

He was growing, too, and went rapidly through flyweight to Bantam, winning all along the line. A victory over the famous Pancho Villa put him right in the front line, and in four years he was right on the top of the world.

Then came a nasty spell. At Los Angeles he met and defeated Temerio Pelky and Johnny Le Mar, but somehow things went wrong and the Press came down on him—said he was all washed up. Jimmy and Pop couldn't understand it—but the public lapped it up and fights could be got.

Good-bye Los Angeles—and the pair went to Chicago. Dame Fortune smiled again. The famous promotor, Jim Mullins, fixed up a match for Jimmy with the then feather-weight champion, Louis (Kid) Kaplan. I'll let Jimmy tell you the story of that fight himself.

"ONE, TWO, THREE."

"Perhaps I'd been a bit too long out of action; anyway, I wasn't feeling too good. And let me say here and now that Kid Kaplan was one of the best men I ever fought. It was a grand scrap. We shook, danced around a bit, and had a couple of harmless exchanges. Coming out of a clinch it happened. Kaplan came at me—one, two three.

"I thought the roof had fallen on my head, and for the first time in my life I felt canvas on my back. I was dazed. That fellow, sure, could hit. Up I got, and he came again. Maybe I got up too soon. Anyway, down I went for the second time; but this time I rested and came up fresh.

TOOK EIGHT COUNTS

"Twice down in one round—I'd never been down before, and I've never been down since. But was I mad? I gave that fellow everything I had, and how he lasted so long beats me.

"In all he took eight counts and the end came in the eigth round.

"He walked into a left and was out. I fought him twice after that, and won by a knock-out each time. But Kaplan is the only man who ever put me down."

Jimmy was now the feather-weight champion, but he was still growing, and in May 1928, he fought Sammy Mandell for the light-weight title at the New York Polo grounds.

TRY, TRY AGAIN.

After a brilliant contest Mandell got the verdict, but "Pop" Foster quickly arranged a return at Chicago, two months later. This time, Jimmy won, but it was an overweight bout and Mandell still retained his title. But, not for long. In another month Jimmy gave him a trouncing in a title bout, and the Dublin-born fighter was lightweight champion at twenty years of age.

But the lad was still growing and he was soon fighting as a welter. His triumphant path carried him to a match with Young Corbett in 1930.

REACHED HIS GOAL.

Corbett didn't last long, Jimmy handing him the knock-out after a couple of minutes slugging.

"Babyface" McLarnin has reached his goal after nine years campaigning. But a new star was coming on the scene.

Barney Ross, of Chicago was, steadily eliminating other aspirants to Jimmy's throne, and eventually the two greatest welterweights of their day met at Garden Bowl, Long Island.

It was a bout worthy of the occasion, and after fifteen rounds of give-and-take the verdict went to the challenger.

A number of people thought that Jimmy had won. So did Jimmy and so did "Pop"—so a year later the pair met again.

To-morrow, the Irish-born world's welterweight champion will tell how he regained his crown. Furthermore he gives some sound advice to Jack Doyle, the Irish heavyweight.

MAN IN MOON POSES FOR SNAPSHOT

Infra-Red Rays Facilitate Work Of Radio Camera

The Man-in-the-Moon has posed for his first radio snapshot.

After smiling down for years into the world's telescope lenses, the mythical tenant of the lunar planet has been photographed by television and the picture transmitted to a radio receiver, writes the Philadelphia correspondent of the Associated Press of America.

Reproduction of the moon's likeness—the first recorded use of television in astronomy—was announced yesterday by Mr. Philo T. Farnsworth, inventor-scientist, and vouched for by his laboratory staff.

The picture was taken, the young inventor declared, as the ultimate test of the super-sensitivity of the television apparatus he has worked on since the age of 13. No magnifying lenses were used. To answer doubters, Mr. Farnsworth has announced a "return performance," open to the public on "the first clear night."

Because of its infra-red rays, the moon was found comparatively easy for this latest in radio cameras to photograph, he said. In shorter range televising, the inventor added, the photo-electric fundamental of his television outfit makes possible the reception of pictures showing such small details as wisps of smoke and twitches of the lips of speakers before the camera.

The scanning disks and other mechanical features of older television sets are scrapped entirely in Mr. Farnsworth's new development in favour of electric impulses.

The transmitting camera a portable affair only 14 inches long and half as high, is much the same as other cameras except that it creates electronic images instead of optical ones.

Light enters the camera lens, and instead of falling on a photographic plate and making a picture, the light rays hit a photoelectric surface and start a bombardment of electrical impulses or electrons. Thus the electronic counterpart of the visual image is formed.

Instead of having a disk revolve in front of an optical image, as was done in the older television sets, Mr. Farnsworth has provided his apparatus with an electro-magnetic field which moves the electronic image back and forth across an opening twelve-thousandths of an inch in diameter.

Starting at the upper left-hand corner and travelling from left to right, much as the eye travels in reading a newspaper, this opening sprays electrons line by line until the picture is complete.

WORLD-FAMOUS MOSQUE TO BE CONVERTED INTO MUSEUM

Kemal Pasha Decrees St. Sophia Should Cease To Be Place Of Worship & Become Cultural Centre

The whole Roman world was ransacked for marble, porphyry, alabaster, jasper, and gold for the building of Saint Sophia in the Eastern capital named after the first Christian emperor. Jupiter's temple at Baalbek and the Temple of Diana at Ephesus contributed of their columns to the Christian Church. Into it went thirty-six tons of gold, gilding cupola, arch, and vault, and the sacred mosaics and symbols set in its walls and dome. Ten thousand masons worked five years on the building.

When it was completed, in 538 A. D., by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian, he exclaimed with jealous pride: "Solomon, I have surpassed thee."

Twenty years later an earthquake caused the central dome to fall. It was promptly rebuilt, and succeeding earthquakes have not destroyed it, or even harmed it, so strongly was the great edifice constructed. Save for the changes made by the conquering Turks, who converted it into a mosque in 1453, the mighty structure stands to-day as the perfect example of Byzantine art, one of the most beautiful of all architectural creations.

Nearly three years ago Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Republic of Turkey, permitted the Christian glories of Saint Sophia, which the Turks had concealed, to be uncovered, the delicate task being entrusted to Thomas Whittmore, Director of the Byzantine Institute of America ("The Literary Digest," February 10, 1934). He already has accomplished much, but it will be many years before the work is completed.

Now, under a recent decree of the Ghazi, the famous structure is to be closed as a place of worship and converted into a museum of culture open to the world.—"Literary Digest."

Out of the Ashes of India—Yesterday, Comes this Great Picture!

TODAY

Directed by CHOWDHARY
Presented by S. P. KAURA.

Featuring:—
JAL MERCHANT; SHANTAKUMARI; GULAM MOHAMED;
MAHOMED HADI; ERMELINE; BALA VYAS.

SHORTLY COMING AT ROXY
GOLD MOHOR SOUND PICTURES

How Japan Looks At Naval Problems

Aircraft Carriers Should Go But Not Submarines

Admiral Yamamoto, the leader of the Japanese naval delegation now in London for the conversations preliminary to next year's Naval Conference, submitted himself to questions at a gathering of press representatives at the Japanese Embassy in mail week.

The Admiral has come to London with a plan which has been drawn up by the Japanese Government, but which has not yet been officially disclosed, writes the "Manchester Guardian". "It might," he said "answer the description 'a cut and dried plan.' It is a more or less definite plan."

Japan's attitude is (he continued) that all the countries concerned should enjoy equal rights, so far as national security is concerned. In other words, every country should be permitted to possess the minimum of naval armaments sufficient for its national defence and that minimum should not in any case be so large as to constitute a menace to any other country.

Japan's proposal is based on that idea, and if the plan which will shortly be submitted is found acceptable to the other Powers We believe a regime will come into effect whereby all the countries will enjoy freedom from outside menace irrespective of the length of their lines of communication or coastline.

Our plan might be interpreted as substituting a global tonnage system for the ratio system of the Washington Treaty. Japan's principal reason for objecting to the ratio system is that it ties down the parties concerned to armaments under a system that discriminates among them. The ratio system discriminates between nations.

The right of equality as regards national defence forms the basis of our contention, but as to what figures will give us that equality is a question on which I hope to come to agreement with the technical experts in the near future. But we have found by experience that no such simple system as 5—5—3 can work out in a way that will satisfy our needs.

The Admiral was asked, "Does global tonnage mean, in general, equality in tonnage with the other big Powers?" He replied, "I do not desire to give an answer to that."

The Admiral illustrated the defects of the ratio system, as Japan sees them, by saying it was reported that the United States desired heavy ships, Great Britain wanted smaller ships in large numbers.

JAPAN NEEDS SUBMARINES

Asked what type of vessel Japan desired, he said, "I cannot say exactly what types we want, but I can say that Japan feels she needs a fairly large number of such types as the submarine."

Admiral Yamamoto said that the only aspect of air forces on which the naval discussions would definitely touch was the question of aircraft-carriers. "This is one of the most offensive of armaments," he said, "and at a time when effort is being made to reduce menace to countries from outside, it seems to us proper that offensive armaments should be the first to go."

"Are submarines not considered offensive?" he was asked. "Absolutely not," he replied.

"What is Japan's attitude to the Singapore base?" was another question.

"Of course, Japan does not welcome the strengthening of the base, said the Admiral "but we feel that Great Britain, in strengthening it, is doing something that is within her national right and therefore we are not unduly nervous or anxious about what is going on in that region."

The Admiral said that of course the Japanese looked upon the British Empire as a unit. "We think, moreover, for that reason that with the tremendous wealth it possesses there is no country anywhere that can possibly constitute a menace to the safety of the British Empire."

He declared that Japan realised that an armaments race benefited no country and no navy. The Japanese were determined to make every effort to forgo a race of that kind in the future, and he believed that if the members of all the delegations entered the coming discussions with open minds and in a spirit of accommodation a satisfactory solution would be found.

Concocting Evidence For Divorce

Judge Denounces "Fancy Code Of Honour"

Sharp comments upon an army officer's petition for divorce were made by the President (Sir Boyd Merriman) in the Divorce Court, London, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The petitioner, Captain William B. Griffith whose address was given as at a club in Pall Mall, London, had admitted that he took a woman to a London hotel with a view to divorce proceedings being instituted, although in fact he did not forward the evidence to his wife. He denied that any adultery took place. Captain Griffith and his wife Marie, were married at Cannes in 1920 and there is one child. He now alleged her adultery with a man unknown and the suit was not defended.

In granting Captain Griffith a decree nisi the President said he could not treat the matter as a mere common form. It was to Captain Griffith's credit that he had disclosed the circumstances to the Court, but the fact was that, at his wife's request, he contrived to get a woman to go to an hotel with him for two nights in order to provide the shadow of evidence of adultery. The whole thing was a sham from beginning to end and was intended to be at the time he undertook it. "That sort of thing may be well enough as a joke for the purposes of fiction, but from the point of view of this Court it cannot be too plainly stated that it is nothing less than a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

"Divorce in this country is granted upon the ground of real injury. The courts have always refused to entertain collusive suits for divorce, and the statute upon which my jurisdiction is founded obliges me if I become aware of collusion to dismiss the suit forthwith. I need scarcely say that the sort of material upon which it was originally intended to present this case was not merely collusion in its most aggravated form but, as I think, nothing less than a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice entered into by the two parties. For that reason I warned the woman concerned that she was not obliged to incriminate herself, because had she gone into the witness-box I should certainly have found it my duty to ask her how it came about that she was a party to a proceeding of this sort. Perhaps wisely, she refused to give evidence. If that had been the state in which this case had come before me the petition would have had short shrift.

"I cannot part with it without saying that, whatever the fancy code of honour in this matter may be, I am surprised that one in Captain Griffith's position should have lent himself, even abortively, to such a procedure."

The President added that he had no doubt about the wife's adultery and there would be a decree nisi.

"Gandhi's True Work Was Done"

"When He Represented India's Moral Consciousness In Her Struggle" Says 'Guardian'

The reports of Mr. Gandhi's impending resignation are becoming almost circumstantial. His followers said he was about to retire; the Indian press said he was about to retire; he himself threatened to retire; and now he says that he "proposes to retire." There still, however, seems to be some slight doubt about it. The decision is "subject" to the opinion of the Congress All-India Committee, and one may be sure that the Committee will entreat Mr. Gandhi to withdraw his resignation. But will they do so at the price of having his programme of "home-spinning for Congressmen" imposed upon them? Congress is faced with a pretty dilemma: either it accepts a personal and morally uplifting regimen which to most Indian politicians will seem ridiculous as a programme for a political party, or else it loses a much-loved leader. To try to enforce on Congressmen a regimen in which few whole-heartedly believe could only lead to hypocrisy.

ONLY NATIONAL FIGURE

The loss of Mr. Gandhi, on the other hand, means the loss of the only national figure in Congress and in India. It would inevitably increase the separatist tendencies within the party.

Who is there to take Mr. Gandhi's place—the Socialist Nehru, distrusted by Conservative Congressmen and the Moderates; Malaviya, that arch-Hindu, entirely unacceptable to the Moslems; or one of the lesser and little-known figures? But every leader seems indispensable when he retires, and every leader's place is somehow filled. So it may be even with Mr. Gandhi.

His true work was done when he represented at its highest India's moral consciousness in the struggle with Britain. He can leave to lesser men the work of coming to terms with Britain. He can retire to a political wilderness. But one does not envy any future Government of Indians whose social or other legislation morally offends Mr. Gandhi when the news of it reaches him there.—"Manchester Guardian."

Kirpan Prosecutions At Manmad

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

Sirdar Mehr Singh and Sirdar Narain Singh were arrested for carrying long 'kirpans' at Manmad Railway Station on the 5th inst., while alighting from the Punjab Express by the Railway Police. Both were kept in the Railway Police lock-up and were produced before the Court. Their Kirpans were forfeited and each was fined Rs. 10, or in default, one week's imprisonment.

The ladies and children accompanying them were put to great inconvenience on account of this prosecution. The fines were recovered from the cash carried by the two prisoners.

Up till now about ten such cases have occurred at Manmad and the Sikhs of Nanded and other places are highly agitated over the Kirpan prosecutions.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN THE WEST

United States Discovers It Lags Far Behind Leading European Countries But Will Put Up Speed Soon Under Roosevelt's Direction

President Roosevelt has announced a policy indicated by the general term "social insurance." At Washington an inquiry into the possibility of developing such a policy is proceeding, writes Mr. P W. Wilson in the "New York Times."

The Business Advisory and Planning Council of the Department of Commerce has addressed a questionnaire to 400 code authorities asking particularly for views on unemployment insurance, and the President has appointed a Committee on Economic Security which will survey a wide field.

In many foreign countries social insurance is now regarded as a normal agency within a modern community. Numerous schemes are in operation. In the United States, however, no schemes of national scope have been started and social insurance has in this sense to be regarded as wholly new. Such a scheme, if adopted, would include scores of millions of persons; the annual outlay would run into billions.

SCHEMES ABROAD

To survey the field of social insurance in foreign countries, as the Washington inquiry may do, is a formidable task. The schemes embrace masses of detail and are subject to continuous amendment. Certain structural features, nevertheless, are common. Social insurance may be non-contributory, in which case the State bears the whole of the cost; or it may be contributory, in which case the employer or the employed person, or both, pay into a fund. To the accumulated contributory fund the State may or may not add a subsidy out of public money.

Schemes may be compulsory or voluntary, either as a whole or in part. Whether compulsory or voluntary, the State exercises supervision and may contribute subsidies.

In most schemes of social insurance there is an income and property limit. Only those persons are eligible whose resources are within the limit and certain benefit—for instance pensions—may be graded inversely as those resources. Broadly, the limit admits nine-tenths of the people and excludes the other tenth.

Social insurance falls into four broad categories:

First, accident, including workmen's compensation;

Second, sickness, including maternity;

Third old age including invalidity or physical incapacity to earn a living; and

Fourth, unemployment.

The schemes also include funeral benefit and provision for widows and for orphans, but the four listed are the most important and will be discussed here.

I—ACCIDENTS.

In the United States and in foreign countries accident has been dealt with on lines that appear to have given reasonable satisfaction. The State has defined liabilities which are enforced when necessary by the courts. Insurance companies deal with those liabilities.

Motorists are thus insured, both against injuries to themselves and against damages claimed by others. In many countries the employer is held liable for industrial accidents and protects himself by insurance.

II—SICKNESS

There are thirty-six countries that provide for sickness insurance. In twenty-one of them the scheme is compulsory, namely:

Austria
Bulgaria
Chile
Czechoslovakia
Esthonia
France
Germany
Great Britain
Greece
Hungary
Irish Free State
Japan
Yugoslavia
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxemburg
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Rumania
Russia

In twelve countries the insurance is voluntary, namely:

Argentina
Australia
Canada
Denmark
Finland
Netherlands
New Zealand
Palestine
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Uruguay

In Belgium, Italy and Switzerland the scheme is partly compulsory and partly voluntary.

The German scheme is compulsory for manual workers and for persons earning salaries up to dollars 858 a year. A voluntary insurance, paid for entirely by the insured, is added for persons with incomes up to dollars 2,000 a year who desire to avail themselves of it.

The scheme is worked by 7,000 "funds" or societies, supervised by 1,107 local insurance offices, grouped in seventy-three districts. The total membership is approximately 21,000,000, or 32 per cent of the population. The annual cost, cut down during the depression by economies, is about dollars 400,000,000, or dollars 19 per member.

plicated. But generally speaking the worker pays two-thirds of the cost and the employer pays one-third. As a rule the worker's contribution must not exceed 6 per cent of his wages. The State contributes dollars 12 to each maternity benefit.

There is a minimum scale of benefits. Also there are extra benefits, describable as optional. These—special medical services, for instance—are of the nature of bonuses where a fund has a surplus.

For insured men and women the cash benefits include half the wage from the fourth day of incapacity up to twenty-six weeks. The funeral benefit is a payment equal to twenty times the wage.

BRITAIN'S METHOD

Subject to minor exceptions, the British sickness insurance scheme is compulsory for manual workers and for non-manual workers with salaries up to dollars 1,217 a year. The scheme covers 18,000,000 members, or 40 per cent of the population.

The scheme is supervised by the Ministry of Health in London and is worked by two agencies. First there are about 1,000 approved societies with 6,000 branches. These may be friendly societies, trade unions or insurance companies. The approved societies administer the cash benefits. Second, about 200 local committees independent of the approved societies administer medical benefits—an important safeguard for the medicau profession. There is a group of "deposit contributors" whom no approved society will accept for membership.

The annual cost is about dollars 190,000,000, or dollars 11 a member. Insured men contribute nine cents a week and insured women eight cents. In both cases employers pay nine cents. The State subsidy is one-seventh the cost of benefit for men and one-fifth for women.

Sickness benefit is dolls. 3.65 a week for man, dolls. 2.92 a week for an unmarried woman and dolls. 2.43 for a married woman. The benefit is payable for twenty-six weeks. A disablement benefit of half the sickness benefit may then be continued and ultimately an invalidity pension if the case is incurable. Funeral benefits are not included.

Other schemes follow these general lines, but the details and costs vary. In Denmark the scheme is voluntary, but eight out of nine eligible persons are within it.

In Russia all workers are within the scheme, and the employer including the State, pays the whole cost. Cash benefit is a proportion of wages, dependent on various factors—for instance whether the worker is a trade unionist or is in socialized or private employment. There are all kinds of medical treatment, including admission to sanatoria, etc., for not more than three and one-half months. Precedence is here allowed to trade unionists.

III—OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Old-age pensions are granted wholly by the State in the following six countries:

Australia
Canada
Denmark
New Zealand
Russia
Union of South Africa

Old-age pensions are granted to individuals who have contributed to their cost in the following countries:

Belgium
Bulgaria
Chile
Czechoslovakia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Irish Free State
Italy
Luxemburg
Portugal
Sweden

In France and Britain the schemes are both contributory and non-contributory.

The German scheme of pension is twofold. About 16,400,000 wage earners are compulsorily insured, and 1,600,000 wage-earners voluntarily insured, or 18,000,000 in all. There is a separate scheme for salaried workers earning up to dolls. 2,000 a year.

Taking the wage-earners' scheme, the cost is about dolls. 320,000,000 a year of which dolls. 56,000,000 or a sixth, falls on the State. Up to June, 1932 the pensions averaged dolls 100 a year for an insured person; dolls. 70 for a widow and dolls. 50 for an orphan under 15 years. By decree the pensions were then reduced to an average of dolls. 80 a year for an insured person, dolls. 60 for a widow and dolls. 40 for an orphan.

The total number of pensions is somewhat over 3,500,000. Of these, about 2,350,000 are granted for old age of 65 years and over, or for invalidity; that is incapacity for work. Germany gives about 1,000,000 pensions to persons under 65 years of age. About 655,000 widows and widowers receive pensions, and 545,000 orphans.

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTIONS

For a pension at 65 years, there must have been 750 contributions covering more than fourteen years. For invalidity payment, 250 previous contributions are sufficient. Contributions are waived during certified illness.

In Britain, the pension scheme is compulsory on all workers earning up to dolls. 1,217, a year. About 17,600,000 persons are included, and the total number of pensions and allowances is about 3,162,000. Of these, 2,175,000 pensions are granted to persons of 65 years and over and 670,000 to widows. There are 300,000 allowances to children of widows and 17,000 to orphans.

Below the age of 70, the scheme is contributory; after that the whole cost falls on the State. For a man under 70 employer and employee each contribute 9 cents a week. For a woman, the employer contributes 5 cents and the employee 4 cents.

Originally, the pension was greded inversely, according to the recipients' other income. Pensioners coming under this rule are dying off. All new pensioners, whether insured persons or their widows, receive a maximum of dolls. 2.43 a week, starting at the age of 65 years or earlier in cases of invalidity. The pension scheme thus takes over permanent cases from the sickness scheme.

WIDOW'S ALLOWANCES

A widow receives an allowance of dolls. 1.22 a week for her first child and 75 cents each for other children. Such children must be under 14 or, if upto 16, they must be attending school. For an orphans who has lost both parents the allowance is dolls 1.32 a week.

The cost of the scheme is today about dolls. 390,000,000 a year. Of this sum, the State finds about dolls 240,000,000 or nearly two-thirds. About dolls. 184,000,000 is paid for pensions above 70 and the State's subsidy for the contributory scheme is about dolls. 56,000,000.

The real liability of the State is, however, much greater than this. In starting a contributory scheme, there is to be faced the fact that nobody has yet paid contributions. If benefits are to begin at once, there is thus incurred a large actuarial deficit. In the case of Britain, it was at least dolls. 3,000,000,000.

The State is meeting this actuarial indebtedness by annual payments which increase every year. Originally they were dolls. 19,466,000. In 1942 they will be dolls 102,196,500. After eighty years, they will be dolls. 438,000,000 at which figure the fund will balance. This large payment represents actuarially the interest on the original deficit itself swollen by accrued interest.

OTHER SYSTEMS

France has followed Britain in associating a contributory with a non-contributory scheme. She draws a distinction to some extent between residents in cities and the rural areas, and this is true also of Denmark.

In Russia, a man receives a pension at the age of 60 after twenty-five years' remunerative employment. A woman's pension starts at 55 after twenty years of employment. A man employed in hazardous work receives a pension at 50. The pension runs from 50 to 60 per cent of the average wages for the preceding year, with a maximum of from dolls. 77 to dolls. 93 a month. The pension may be reduced, suspended or suppressed if the holder is in a receipt of wages or other source of income. The scheme is now universal, and industry including the State as employer, pays the entire cost.

Italy follows Germany in classifying the population according to wages. The normal pension starts at the age of 65.

The Swedish scheme covers the entire population and the cost is borne entirely by the insured. The contributions are graded according to income and range from 80 cents a year to dolls. 8.84 a year. Pensions—paid at the age of 67 and during invalidity at an earlier age—are a percentage of contributions. Women receive four-fifths of the pension paid to men.

(To be concluded in our tomorrow's issue).

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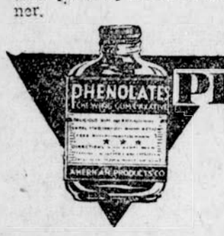

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Trade And Finance

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Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

This was a short working week in all the markets owing to Divali (Hindu New Year) holidays.

MONEY.

There was not the usual pull in money prior to the holidays and call funds were available at about 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bill Maturities amounted to Rs. 175 lacs, while fresh sales during the week amounted to Rs. 193 lacs including intermediates of Rs. 43 lacs, and the average rate of acceptance of tenders was practically unchanged at Rs. 1-7-11 per cent. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a decline of Rs. 183.22 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 1-1/2, per cent, and six months 2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on November 2, 1934, shows a decrease of Rs. 107.75 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 26,18,92, 000 as compared with Rs. 22.15 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 30.81, a decline of Rs. 1.12 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted have all receded by Rs. 6.32 lacs, Rs. 5.64 lacs and by Rs. 17.61 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 181.89 lacs to Rs. 7.48 crores, while Other deposits show an increase of Rs. 148.03 lacs to Rs. 78.28 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.

GILD-EDGED MARKET.

Following firmer advices from London with 3-1/2 per cent. India sterling stock rising to £97-3/4 per cent. the local market was firm and 3-1/2 per cent. rupee Paper improved from Rs. 91-11 to as high as Rs. 92-7, but closed at Rs. 92-5. Other scrips were also steady, but investment demand was limited. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds is quoted at Rs. 99-5 and 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 at Rs. 101-5. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan kept steady at Rs. 107-8. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan improved to Rs. 113. 5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 was unchanged at Rs. 107-12, 1940-43 at Rs. 108-12 and 1945-55 at Rs. 117-6. 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 Loan closed at Rs. 108-12. 6-1/2 per cent. Bom.-Dev. Loan was quiet at Rs. 103-14 and 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds at Rs. 102-14.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was a shade quieter this week with restricted turnover. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1/6-1/32d. and buyers 1/6-1/16d. Fresh business in gold for export was comparatively small this week and merchandise export bills were negligible. Tenders to Government this week amounted to £50,000 at 1/6-1/16, which were accepted in full. In the forward market, 1/6-1/32 was available up to February, 1935.

The pound sterling continued to improve in terms of gold currencies, being quoted at as high as dol. 5.01-5/8 for New York and 76.06 for French francs. This was due to the French Cabinet crisis, which had resigned yesterday. The closing rates were dol. 5.00-1/4 and 76.03 francs respectively. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.44 and 58.56 respectively.

GOLD

The gold market tended to be easier following movements in the New York-London and Paris-London cross rates, but the volume of turnover was comparatively small, the local rates remaining somewhat above the export parity. The quotation for ready declined from 34-11-3 to as low as Rs. 34-6-9 yesterday, but reacted to Rs. 34-9-3 and closed at Rs. 34-8-0 per tola. Arrivals from upcountry were small averaging some 10,000 tolas a day, and speculative transactions are somewhat restricted, making business narrow. Stocks on hand are estimated at some 12 lacs tolas and the daily offtake shows no change at some 3000 tolas. The price of sovereigns eased off during the week to Rs. 21-12-3 for ready and Rs. 21-12-9 for forward. In London the quotation for gold declined from 139/10 to 139/1½, but improved and closed at 139/2d. Last week's shipment of gold amounted to Rs. 145.65 lacs per s.s. "Comorin," Rs. 3.47 lacs per s.s. "Pres. Johnson" and Rs. 3.68 lacs per s.s. "California." The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-11-3 and Rs. 34-6-9 for ready, Rs. 34-12-0 and Rs. 34-7-9 for 22nd November settlement and Rs. 34-13-0 and Rs. 34-8-9 for 21st December settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 17,134 in bar and coin.

SILVER

There were no movements of any consequence in the silver market during the period under report, but the tendency was somewhat steadier during the latter part following the American election results. The quotation for ready, which declined from Rs. 65 to 64-5 reacted and closed at Rs. 65-1. The Shanghai dollar also eased from 1/4-1/16 to 1/3-13/16, but again improved to 1/4-1/8 and closed at 1/4-1/16d. at the close. The price in London was practically unchanged at 23-7/16d for ready and 23-9/16d for forward, the closing quotation being 23-9/16d and 23-11/16d respectively. The volume of business in the local market was restricted and the daily offtake average some 30 bars. Stocks on hand are still heavy at about 10,000 bars. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 65/1 and Rs. 64/5 for ready, Rs. 65-3 and Rs. 64-7 for 26th November settlement and Rs. 65-6 and Rs. 64-10 for 27th December settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 102 bars and Rs. 47,329 in coin.

SHARES.

Prices on the Stocks Exchange were practically unchanged during the early part, but weakness developed towards the close on profit-taking and unloading by bull operators. There was decline in all sections and the volume of business transacted was fair-sized. Cotton mill shares were particularly weak and the following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 863|12-851-4; Century Rs. 291|4-290; Central India Rs. 298|2-290; Kohinoor Rs. 194|6-195; New Great Rs. 201|4-202|8; Simplex Rs. 96|4-97|8; and Swadeshi Rs. 204|6-202|8.

In the miscellaneous section steels and Tata Powers were most affected. Tata Ordys. declined from Rs. 93|12 to Rs. 90|8 and Defds from Rs. 402|8 to Rs. 391|4. Tata 2nd Pref. shares closed at Rs. 153|8. Tata Hydros were steady closing at Rs. 155|10, while Tata Powers fell from Rs. 1340 to Rs. 1292|8. Andhra Valley shares were steady gaining from Rs. 1545 to Rs. 1555. Alcock shares were quiet at Rs. 196|4 and Bombay Burmas at Rs. 537|4. Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 155|10 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 275. Scindia steam shares improved from Rs. 12|6 to Rs. 13|6. Cement shares were quieter. Bundis closing at Rs. 32, Indian Cements at Rs. 321|4xrt, Katni Ordy at Rs. 322|8 and Shahabad Cement at Rs. 340. Industria Investment shares is quoted at Rs. 66|8. Among railways, Ahmd. Prantij steadied to Rs. 845, while Tapti Valleys were unchanged at Rs. 757|8.

Imperial Bank shares were down by about Rs. 8 to Rs. 1592|8 and Contributories from Rs. 403|12 to Rs. 396|4. Bank of India shares were quiet at Rs. 119|4, while those of the Central Bank were steadier at Rs. 33|6.

BETTER INDIAN COTTON

Lancashire Tests Show Favourable Results

The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, which was constituted by the Government after the Ottawa Conference to encourage the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire mills, held a meeting at the offices of the British Cotton Growing Association in Manchester in mail week.

Sir Richard Jackson, who presided said that for some time past the committee had been in touch with certain private interests in India who had expressed a willingness to experiment with improved ginning methods, the object of which was to secure a higher degree of cleanness in the baled cotton. Some of the cotton so treated had been received by the committee a little while ago, and had been subjected to actual spinning tests in Lancashire. The results of these tests were extremely favourable. He hoped and believed that these results would encourage further progress in India along the same lines, and that spinners in Lancashire would welcome supplies of cotton ginned by the improved methods.

The committee agreed that this was a valuable line of activity, and decided to continue to encourage and assist it in every possible way.

B.I.F. EXHIBIT

Arrangements for the exhibit which the committee is organising as part of the Textiles Exhibition at the British Industries Fair next February were reviewed. It is believed that the exhibit will fulfil a very useful purpose in demonstrating the suitability of Indian cotton of various types for an ever-growing range of finished products. It will be a comprehensive one, and the committee intends to arrange for the presence of competent experts to assist both producers and buyers who may visit the fair and wish to make inquiries regarding the use of Indian cotton.

Mr. H. C. Short, who was recently appointed to the position of Lancashire Indian Cotton Commissioner, which was rendered vacant by the death of Mr R. Fleming earlier in the year, attended the meeting for a final consultation with the committee before his departure for India on October 26. Mr. Short has spent several weeks renewing former contacts with all branches of Lancashire industry, and making fresh contacts. He reported to the committee on the results of this work, and said that all his conversations in Lancashire left him with the feeling that the movement to increase the use of Indian cotton was being taken up on all hands with practical interest, and a thorough realisation of its importance in the general economic relations between Lancashire and India.

Mr. Short indicated that as soon as he arrived in India he would place himself in touch with the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the East India Cotton Association and would actively pursue the work which the committee felt it so necessary to encourage in India as a corollary of the work the committee was doing at the Lancashire end.

The committee gave Mr. Short their good wishes for a successful trip to India. Before sailing, Mr. Short will have interviews with the Board of Trade and the India Office, and other authorities in London who are co-operating in the movement.

LIST OF USERS

The chairman drew attention to the fact that it was now some months since the committee had issued to the trade at large the last list of spinners using Indian cotton and manufacturers using yarns made from Indian cotton. Since that time, thanks to the efforts of the committee, numbers of other spinners and manufacturers he said, had begun to show an interest in Indian cotton, and he therefore proposed that a revised list should be prepared for circulation in the near future.

The committee expressed a hope that all firms who wish their names to appear upon these lists, and especially those who have not appeared in earlier lists, will communicate with the secretary. Although careful inquiries will be made through the usual channels, it is difficult, if not impossible, to compile a complete list unless those concerned volunteer information.

The committee also discussed preliminary drafts for the first annual report, which it is hoped will be published towards the end of the year. In addition to reviewing the actual work of the committee, it will survey various aspects of the problem of the use of Indian cotton, and the committee would be greatly assisted by criticisms, comments, and suggestions from firms who may have handled products made of Indian cotton at any stage, from the yarn to the finished piece goods. It is hoped to make the report a publication which will be of practical interest and value to every section of the trade, and the committee appeals to the trade at large for collaboration.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 10.

December	.....	12.35
January	.....	12.40
March	.....	12.46
May	.....	12.46
July	.....	12.45
Middling Spot	.....	12.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 10.

December	.....	12.38
January	.....	12.43
March	.....	12.49
Middling Spot	.....	12.66

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 10.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 17,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent: 5,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

SAKELARRIDIS—	
October 1934	——
November 1934	8.42
December 1934	8.35
January 1935	8.38
March 1935	8.39
May 1935	8.40
July 1935 m	8.40
F.G.F. Spot	8.73

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	5.19
Fine (good staple)	5.34
Superfine (good staple)	5.49
C.P., OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.06
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.21
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.36
BENGAL—	
Good	3.42
Fine	3.52
Superfine	3.62
SCINDE—	
Good	3.52
Fine	3.62
Superfine	3.72

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Nov. 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 10.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-1/2 sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 10.

Bank Bills 3 months' market rate 0-7/16 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months' market rate 0-11/16 per cent to 0-11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months' market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months' market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan: 0-1/4 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
October 1934		.....
November 1934		6.62
December 1934		6.60
January 1935	6.58	6.60
February 1935		6.58
March 1935	6.55	6.57
April 1935		6.55
May 1935		6.53
June 1935		6.51
July 1935		6.49
August 1935		6.43
September 1935		6.37
October 1935		6.31
Middling Spot		6.88

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov 10.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, 22/- Nov/Dec sellers.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, 22/3 Nov/Dec sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 24/9 Nov/Dec sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov 10.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25—

C & F Calcutta per cwt 5/4-1/2 Nov/Dec sellers.

C & F Bombay per cwt 5/1-1/2 Nov/Dec sellers.

C & F Karachi per cwt 5/1-1/2 Nov/Dec sellers.

SEEDS

London, Nov. 10.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. ton £9 Dec sellers

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton £10-12-6 Nov/Dec sellers.

Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton £10-18-9 Nov/Dec sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton £10-10-0 Nov/Dec sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton £10-2-6 Nov/Dec sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull, c.i.f. ton No offers

LONDON E XCHANGES

London, Nov. 10.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.40½
Amsterdam	7.38
Brussels	21.39
Madrid	36.53
Milan	58.31
Berne	15.33½
Paris	75.78
Prague	119.37
New York closing rate	4.99½

LINSEED OIL

London, Nov. 10.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt 17/4-1/2 Nov sellers.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt 18/- May/Aug sellers.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 10.

Silver—Market is steady.

Spot: 24.

Forward: 24-1/8.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 10.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-6

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 9.

	Season To date	Corresponding This Week	Season 1933-34	Week 1933	
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	4,269	309	6,415	494	bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American, (excluding linters)	1,339	132	1,995	157	bales
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,549	153	2,763	244	bales
Of which to Japan	545	52	656	76	bales
Of which to China	36	5	62	5	bales
Of which to Great Britain	203	9	465	38	bales
Of which to Germany	169	9	558	41	bales
Stock at New York	—	47	—	108	bales
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,155	—	3,936	bales
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,919	—	2,081	bales
World's Visible Supply	—	8,756	—	10,342	bales
Of which to American Cotton Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding Linters)	—	6,833	—	8,772	bales
	2,754	247	4,196	290	bales
Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,445	157	3,888	281	bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the week under review with good demand. Although Java limits are reported unchanged at F. 3.15, bookings are effected on the parity of F. 3.05. The lower prices have attracted a great deal of short coverings by dealers and extensive bookings for outports. It is reported that business of about 10,000 tons was done on the Mahurat of th New Year. It is also reported that 700 tons of Mozambique sugar which is to be arrived per S. S. Kenya, was sold at about Rs. 3/13/3 to Rs. 3/13/6 F.B.H.

Arrivals:—S. S. Takliva, S. S. Nawab, and S. S. Himalaya arrived during the week with about 75000 bags of African, 4650 bags of Java and about 22000 bags of Java sugar respectively. S. S. Ranee and S. S. Kenya are expected to arrive on or about the 13th and 17th instant with about 12000 bags of Java and 8500 bags of African sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 50,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Sugar Java:—Ready Rs. 13/10/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 4/1/ per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Nawab Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Himalaya Rs. 3/15/ per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Ranee Rs. 3/14/3 per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Hatimura Rs. 3/10/ per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Subedar Rs. 3/9/ per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment October Rs. 3/14 per cwt.

Shipment November Rs. 3/9/ per cwt.

Shipment December Rs. 3/8/ per cwt.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3/7/ per cwt.

African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/9/9 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/ per cwt.

British Refined Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/2/ per cwt.

Tone:—Quiet.

Changes In World Copper Markets

AMERICA'S INFLUENCE BROKEN

The copper market has been for some weeks past a centre of great interest, for rumours are continually arising, with greater certainty, that a comprehensive World Copper Conference is to be held and that production will be limited. It is difficult to ascertain the source of such rumours and how much truth they really contain, and very often during the last two years reports concerning an imminent new restriction of copper have gained currency and have proved to be wholly unfounded. In numerous other raw material markets restrictions had been introduced, whilst the price of copper sank lower and lower because of the exceptionally sharp competitive struggle in that market. On the Exchange one wondered why the copper producers also did not prefer peace to war; the question was discussed and so the rumours arose.

There have, in the past, been a number of very important international controls arranged for the copper supply. Towards the middle of the last century, from 1840 until 1860, the market was controlled by the Associated Copper Smelters of Swansea, the town which, at that time, was supreme in the European market. The price was artificially raised, with the result that Chile, then the most important copper producing area of the world, established her own refineries and so destroyed the Swansea cartel. The next great international copper market control came in 1887 and this effort, known as the "Secretan Corner," also collapsed ignominiously after the price of copper was raised from an ample £30 to over £80. In 1908 followed the attempt of the Copper Producers' Association and in 1919 that of the Copper Export Association. These, however, in reality only comprised the American copper industry, but on account of America's dominance in the copper market they were, nevertheless, temporarily able to exert a considerable influence on the world market.

THE WORLD CARTEL

In October, 1926, the entire world copper industry decided on a world cartel, which was known as the 'Copper Exporters Incorporated." Almost 100 per cent. of the collective international producers of copper, mines as well as refineries, belonged to the cartel; outsiders did not exist. Consumption at the time of the founding of the cartel was rapidly increasing and it seemed as though the world copper industry should progress towards a very favourable development. The cartel endeavoured by every possible means to regulate the market; it tried to shut out the trade and supplied the market direct through its own agents. As soon as it had bought up the available supplies of copper it commenced to raise the price with increasing rapidity. At the time the cartel was formed one pound of electrolytic copper had cost 14.40 U. S. A. cents, and in the spring of 1929 it reached its peak level of 24.38 cents. Consumers began to substitute cheaper metals for copper but the cartel adhered forcibly to its price. As a result the cartel lost more and more of its power on the market and was finally guided by the consumer when fixing prices. The cartel price sank steadily till it reached an extreme of about four cents and in 1932 the cartel, which had long since entirely lost its importance was formally dissolved.

The experiences of the copper market in efforts at forming cartels have thus been very unfavourable. Yet these unsuccessful experiments are not the chief reason why, despite the unfavourable market position, no fresh attempt to form a cartel has yet been made. The important factor is, instead, the far-reaching changes in the world copper industry during recent years.

COPPER MINES PRODUCTION

(Metric Tons: 000's omitted.)

	1913	1929	1930
World	990.4	1,946.7	1,594.6
United States	555.4	905.0	639.6
Chile	42.3	320.6	220.3
Canada	34.9	112.5	137.7
Belgian Congo	7.5	137.0	138.9
Northern Rhodesia	—	6.5	7.9
	1931	1932	1933
World	1,386.9	899.5	1,046.1
United States	479.8	217.7	178.0
Chile	223.5	103.2	163.0
Canada	132.6	112.3	136.0
Belgian Congo	124.0	59.6	94.2
Northern Rhodesia	23.7	69.0	105.9

(Figures published by "Metallgesellschaft," Frankfort.)

From the table given above it is obvious the United States has to a very great degree dominated the world copper market in pre-war times and also up to 1929. This influence was in reality much stronger than appears from the production figures of the U. S. A. because nearly all Chilean production is also controlled by the American copper groups. Thus in 1913 America controlled no less than 60 per cent. of the world copper production; in 1929 no less than 63 per cent. of the world copper production was under American control, but this had shrunk in 1933 to only 32.3 per cent. While, then, the United States was still the greatest world copper producer her dominating influence on the world market has been broken and can never be regained.

This relapse must be attributed mainly to two causes: the unfavourable development of the domestic production and the increased advance of some competitive countries. The falling off in domestic production is, in very great measure, the direct result of unfavourable conditions in copper production in the United States. The most important copper areas in America are, in order of size, Arizona, Montana, Utah, Michigan, New Mexico, and Nevada; the remaining States are of only minor importance. Thus the States which are crossed by the Rocky Mountains are the chief centres of the copper production but the rock there is very hard and the copper content not always high. Copper mining costs in America are relatively high.

AMERICAN DUMPING

At the moment the average costs in that country are about 9c. a pound of electrolytic copper. As production in the other leading copper areas of the world is considerably cheaper—as will be shown more clearly later—the United States has shut itself off from the world market since the middle of 1932 by means of a prohibitive duty of 4c. a pound on copper. Since then the American domestic market has been reserved for the home producers. On the other hand, however, they can only put their copper on the world market by dumping, and this aspect of the problem has gained very great importance recently.

Production costs are considerably more favourable in Chile, the second greatest copper area of the world, although the transport facilities there are not of the best. Since almost the entire Chilean production is controlled by the United States (the Chile Copper Company and Andes Copper Company are under the influence of the Anaconda group, whilst the Braden Copper Company is controlled by American Smelting) Chile becomes one of the best trumps in the hand that America is playing for the world market. In the event of negotiations for a new world agreement no policy of her own could be expected from Chile; her attitude would be dictated by that of the American controlling companies.

Canada, the third copper area in the world, is considerably better placed than Chile. Ontario is by far the most important of Canada's copper provinces, and produces about twice as much copper as Quebec and British Columbia and close on three times as much as Manitoba. The supplies of copper in Canada as known at present are far greater than they appear from the production figures. The district of Sudbury, in Ontario, alone contains about 80 per cent. of all known copper deposits of Canada, and this fact is of the greatest importance since the Sudbury ore is mined for its nickel content. Actually, the International Nickel Co. of Canada is by far the largest Canadian copper producer, whilst the second largest producer, Noranda Mines Ltd., is principally engaged in goldmining. In both instances copper is but a by-product, a fact which reduces the cost of Canadian copper mining to a minimum and gives Canadian producers an unusually strong position on the copper market.—"M. G. Commercial."

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
November 10.
Pasha, Ockeshott, Bhawnagar.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Wartenfels, Bartling, Hamburg.
Vita, Denne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
November 11.
Jalabala, Trick, Rangoon.
Bintang, Van Beck, Singapur.
Jalarajah, McDonald, Bassein.
Aungban, Campbell, Rangoon.
Mundra, Parkin, Karachi.
Burdwan, Daniel, Kobe.

For Boston:—30 bales dry sal-
November 12.
Alavi, Beattie, Jeddah.
City of Paris, Walton, Liverpool.

LOADING.
November 10.
Steamer City of Simla for Liverpool.
Steamer Falstria for Bangkok.
Steamer Gambhira for Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S.S. Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi, will sail to-day at about (2 p.m.) from F Shed, Princess Dock, for Jeddah, with 207 pilgrims.

S.S. Pasha:—The T M Coy's steamer Pasha, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bhawnagar, with a general cargo.

S.S. Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 207 passengers.

S.S. Wartenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd., steamer Wartenfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalabala sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalarajan:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarajan sailed yesterday for Bassein, with ballast.

S.S. Aungban:—The I B P Coy's steamer Aungban, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Marmagoa, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Bintang:—The Messrs. Volkart Bros' steamer Bintang, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo.

S.S. Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Burdwan:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Burdwan sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, November 10.

1 Lindenbank, 3206, Calcutta, 13-11, F F Campbell and Co.
2 Kaisar-I-Hind, 6014, London, 1-12, M M and Co.
3 Tango Maru 4238, Kobe, 14-11, N Y Kaisha.
4 C|o Venice, 5223, Karachi 12-11 J Finlay and Co.
5 Himalaya 3904, Trieste, 13-11, L Triestino.
6 Wartenfels, 3766, N F N F L Edwards Ltd.
7 Mundra, 4478, Karachi, 11-11, M M and Co.
9 Durenda, 4450, London, 14-11, M M and Co.
11 Tuscania, 10016, Liverpool, 15-11, Grahams T Co.
13 Bintang 4044, Colombo, 11-11, Volkart Bros.
15 Takliwa, 3742, Durban 14-11, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra, 1893, Basra, 14-11, M M and Co.
8 C|o Dalhart, 3689, Calcutta, 12-11 L Edwards Ltd.
12|13 Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast, 15-11, Merchant S N Co.
14 Gogra, 3126, N F N F M M and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

E Nawab, 3424, Cutch Ports, 10-11, T Morrison Co.
C|R Jalarajan 3148, Rangoon, 10-11, Scindia S N Co.
D|E Jalabala, 2211, Rangoon, 11-11, Scindia S N Co.
F Alavi 2161, Jeddah 12-11, T Morrison and Co.
N Winkfield 3194, N F, N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Viceroy of India, 12|11 P & O S N Co.
Corfu, 15|11 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
C|o Bristol 15|11 K N Co.
Castalia 28|11 G T Co.
Clan Macines 27|11 J F Co.
FOR GOTHENBURG.
Ceylon 14-11, I Edwards Ltd.
FROM HULL.
Kioto, 12-11, J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rubenfels 12-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Giekerk 17-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 27-11, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.
President Monroe, 15-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Vanburen, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM KOBE.
Mayebashi Maru 18|11 N Y Kaisha.
Juyo Maru 23-11 O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 12-11, P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 16-11, P & O S N Co.
Havre Maru 11|11 O S Kaisha.
Pacific Maru 26|11 O S Kaisha.
Havana Maru 9|12 O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 1|12 N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 16|12 N Y Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 30|12 N Y Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Balarat 13-11 P & O S N Co.
FROM DUBLIN.
Kenya 17|11, M M & Co.
Tairea 1|12, M M and Co.
Karanja 15|12, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Rajputana 17-11 P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Lindenbank, 12-11, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania 15-11, G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ockenfels N F, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE
Himalaya 13|11, L T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tango Maru 15|11 N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra 14|11, M M & Co.
Vasna 15|11, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gambhira, N F M M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Falstria N F, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Akbar NF T M Co.
FOR KARACHI
City of Venice 12-11, K N Co.
Wartenfels N F, L Edwards Ltd.
City of Simla, N F K N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi 12-11, T M Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.
S.S. Tuscania, 9-11-'34.
S.S. Cathay (boats), 9-11-'34.
S.S. Ellora, 9-11-'34.
S.S. Jalarajan, 9-11-'34.
S.S. Bandra, 10-11-34.
S.S. Mundra, 9-11-'34.
S.S. Tango Maru, 9-11-'34

EXPORTS.
Bombay, November 10.

S.S. Durenda, for London:—21 bales tanned cow hides Lec. and Muirhead; 45 pkgs. teakwood batteries Mckenzies Ltd; 300 bags bone meal Craft Mody and Co; 1278 bars linseed oil cakes, and 6100 bags g. nut oil cakes I Travers and Sons; 630 bags linseed oil cakes M Hoosen and Sons.

For Alexandria:—60 bales cotton yarn A H Diab; 60 bales cotton twist M A Ah. Abdulrazzak.

For Jaffa:—13 bales cotton twist M A Ah. Abdulrazzak.

S.S. City of Venice for Liverpool:—5 b. sandle wood A H Diab; 265 bags femagnate seed T S Thadhani and Sons.

For Manchester:—125 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 20 bales cotton fly G M Vyas and Co; 200 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Marseilles:—248 bags turmeric K Tricamji.

S.S. Tuscania for Liverpool:—200 bales wool raw Meyes Nissim; 98 bales wool raw Bombay Co., Ltd.; 7565 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 3200 bags g. nut oil cakes Strauss and Co; 1280 bags g. nut oil cakes A Comerbhoy; 100 bales cotton thread waste and 108 bales cotton fly V A Save; 2596 bags g. nut oil cakes I Travers and Sons.

For Glasgow:—680 bags linseed oil cakes M Hoosen and Sons.

S.S. Mooltan for London:—53 bags almonds ws. shell H M S Shastry.

S.S. City of Simla for Glasgow:—53 drums castor oil Wilson Latham and Co.

S.S. Ockenfels for Hamburg:—2 casks wet salted sheep guts D Abraham and Sons; 100 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 125 bales cotton fly H B Bode and Sons; 65 bales cotton fly K P Thacker and Sons; 1806 bags linseed Strauss and Co; 8725 bags g. nut oil cakes Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4600 packets myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

For Antwerp:—1280 bags g. nut oil cakes Strauss and Co; 700 bags linseed oil cakes Strauss and Co.

For Stockholm:—30 bags cotton fly L O Vora.

For Gothenburg:—70 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For New York:—400 bales cotton waste L O Vora.

For Hamburg option Swedish Ports:—3048 bags g. nut oil cakes Strauss and Co.

S.S. Lindenbank for New York:—2 bales woollen carpets and rugs Fleming Shaw and Co.

For Philadelphia:—800 bags besylore S D Engineer and Sons; 13 bales dry salted Indian goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

ted Indian goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For New York, option Philadelphia for Boston:—32 bales dry salted goat skins Maula Bakhsh and Co.

S.S. Himalaya for Piracus:—258 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe:—75 tons old iron scrap Gerhard Gabriel; 55 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co; 459 bales cotton raw S Karamsi and Co.; 512 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co; 54 bales cotton raw N Fatehally and Co.

For Osaka:—35 tons old iron scrap A Popatlal and Sons.

For Hongkong:—30 bls. jardaloo and 30 jottas khismiss E S Abdulkayam.

For Shanghai:—250 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.

S.S. Bentang for Los Angeles:—94 bags sesame seed A Virji and Co.

S.S. Burdwan for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, November 10.

S.S. Clan Macbride from Liverpool, agents James Finlay and Co:—72 bales bleached cotton piece goods; 25 bales printed cotton piece goods; 725 bales cotton piece goods; 193 bales cottons; 93 cases art. silk and cotton piece goods; 145 bales cotton yarn; 113 bundles steel bars; 125 yarn; 113 bls. steel bars; 125 bundles g. p sheets; 100 bags salt; 500 bundles black steel sheets; 300 bundles black steel sheet pieces; 416 kegs hyposulphate of soda; 35 cases E. ware tiles; 30 cases tiles; 187 cases china clay; 10 cases sauce; 34 bales water proof paper; 18 bundles steel angles; 214 bags broken tiles; 23 bales paper; 33 cases packing paper; 100 kegs sulphate of copper; 38 bundles steel; 39 bundles el. plain sheets; 61 pks. motor car tyre covers; 17 drums chloride of zinc; 1374 bundles baling hoops; 319 bales cotton raw; 500 drums flake caustic soda; 100 drums powdered caustic soda; 126 ps. Pne. tyres; 25 cases ring frames; 408 bundles gal. cpr. sheets; 60 cases R. M. paint; 142 cases empty glass bottles; 20 cases confectionery; 178 cases dry aniline dyes; 274 drums lubricating oil; 92 bags ste. acid; 25 cases chrome alum; 20 cases alizarine; 139 cases dry distemper; 46 bags Bx. nuts; 20 coils gal. steel wire; 25 bundles steel bars; 12 cases oil engines; 284 nogs. steel billets and blooms; 1100 cases com. soap; 65 rolls matting; 28 dm. brenthol; 16 cases card clothing; 30 bundles copper rods; 128 cases tip nails; 34 cases lead plates; 21 cases glass boxes; 15 cases wool and cotton tissues; 130 pgs. colour; 25 cases gal. ridging; 250 bundles gal. sheets; 25 coils cotton rope; 38 cases machy.; 306 cases spg. machy.; 28 cases mill boards; 29 trs. asbestos sheeting; 382 bundles gal. plain sheets; 15 bxs. tin plates; 577 bundles steel sheets; 82 cases flannel; 50 bundles pick heads; 20 cases ele. machy.

From Glasgow:—27 cases cottons; 185 cases beer; 16 bales old news papers; 15 cases preserves; 100 bags rose nails; 330 cases whisky; 36 bundles gal. tubes; 75 H.Hls. ale; 20 bxs. corn flour; 1967 plates hard spelter; 420 bundles tubes; 200 bags rivets.

From Swansea:—2166 bundles copper sheets; 784 bundles yellow metal sheets; 1410 bundles steel hoops; 642 bundles black steel sheets; 125 bundles gal. steel sheets; 133 cases bath bricks; 1218 bundles m.s. hoops; 100 steel poles.

From Port Said:—270 bales cotton; 100 bags almonds.

S.S. Arabia from Genoa, agents Lloyd Triestino:—53 cases camphor; 100 cases vermouth; 25 pkgs. building boards; 20 bags graphite; 77 cases art silk embd. cotton cloth; 24 cases art. silk and cotton piecegoods; 300 cases school slates; 250 cases rayon yarn; 31 cases fez; 20 bales manila hemp; 19 cases tally lamp; 21 cases ele. machy.; 25 bales spun silk yarn; 20 cases German silver; 33 cases parts of machines; 35 casks flooring tiles; 36 cases olive oil; 680 sacchi banytas; 200 bags stone chips; 40 cas. white lead; 20 cases rope; 24 cases martinicas; 50 cases gum styrax.

From Catania:—1884 bags sulphur.

From Naples:—75 cases bolts and nuts; 32 cases art. silk yarn; 2952 packets potatoes; 1160 dms. bleaching powder.

From Marseilles:—342 cyl. liquid chlorine; 40 cases Amonia chloride; 407 cs. chloride of potash.

From Leghorn:—1217 bxs. tin plates; 33 bundles German silver cowlas; 504 pieces marble slates; 7685 pieces marble tiles; 680 bags marble chips; 106 bales woollen rugs; 19 bales woollen and cotton rugs; 44 bales plaids; 22 bales cotton and woollen plaids; 200 bags stone chips; 110 bales rugs.

From Messina:—20 bl. lubric. acid.

From Port Said:—46 cases aluminating paste; 20 bags pn. stones.

S.S. Pasha from Rangoon, agents Turner Morrison and Co:—2499 bags rice; 4327 pieces kenya boards; 260 pieces I. wood rods; 1016 pieces I. wood scantlings; 3640 bundles teak scantlings; 1854 bags cotton seeds; 25 bags coffee seeds; 63 cases cutch; 10 cases cotton white madrachists; 18 cases coloured blankets; 10 cases cotton hosiery goods; 30 bundles steel trays; 6 bundles steel plates; 10 wooden casks; 200 pieces scrab iron; 20 bags opriments; 1517 empty drums.

From Cochin:—308 chests tea; 646 bundles coir yarn.

From Calicut:—11 jottas coir yarn; 265 jottas coir rope; 371 bags cocoanuts.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Agreement Reached

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report, dated London, October 24:—

After being dull and slightly easier on Thursday of last week the market continued to decline till Saturday, the buyers' price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot on that day being only 6-3|4d. At one time on Saturday morning buyers were actually only bidding 6-11|16d. but no business was reported at that figure. The forward positions followed suit with business done in January-March down to 7d. and in April-June at 7-1|8d.

On Monday the lower range of values again attracted attention and with some outside buying and trade enquiry prices tended to recover, the Spot buyers' price at 3.45 on Monday being 6-13|16d. Under quiet but steady conditions the recovery continued on Tuesday with Spot closing at 6-7|8d. after being done at 6-15|16d. At the time of writing the tone is about steady with prices showing a loss of 1|8d. per lb. on the week.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

An event of importance to the Market occurred last week, namely that on agreement was reached between the Dealer Members of the Rubber Trade Association of London and the Rubber Controller in Germany whereby the outstanding debts of the German manufacturers for Rubber supplied will be liquidated over a comparatively short period and at the same time dealers will be able to recommence deliveries to German manufacturers on terms which give them ample security as regards payment. Germany imported 54,000 tons of Rubber last year and 24,700 tons in the first four months of 1934, so that the reopening of this market is of considerable importance. In view of the fact that the development of motor traffic is one of the main planks in the platform of the present Administration in Germany and of the fact that her export trade in tyres is of considerable importance, we have aways maintained that ways and means would be found for financing the necessary Rubber purchases for the German tyre manufacturers.

REGULATION COMMITTEE

The Market is awaiting with interest the decision of the Internation Rubber Regulation Committee on the permissible percentage of exports for the early months of next year. The percentage is fixed at the moment only up to end December, that for this month and next being 80 per cent and for December 70 per cent. The gross exportable quotas, that is to say quotas at 100 per cent, for the various countries all rise for the year 1935, the total increase amounting to about 8 per cent. A maintenance of the exportable percentage at seventy in the New Year would therefore mean an automatic rise in the total exportable quantity. In view of the fact the object of the Scheme is "to regulate the production and export of Rubber in and from producing countries with the object of reducing existing world stocks to a normal figure and adjusting in an orderly manner supply to demand."

It would seem reasonable to expect that the Committee who are to meet on Tuesday of next week, 30th October, will maintain the existing cut of 30 per cent into the New Year. At the end of September, as shown in our tabl ebelow, stocks at the four principal points were about 13,500 tons higher than at 30th April when the Scheme was introduced and actual World stocks, including the increase in the quantities afloat to destinations other than the U.S.A., must be more thon 30,000 tons up. According to Messrs. Henry Gardner & Co., Ltd.'s well known monthly table World stocks at end April were 649,389 tons and at end September 685,546 tons, an increase of over 35,000 tons.

The Malayan Information Agency have published the figures of stocks in the F.M.S. at end September which totol 33,726 tons compared with 30,507 tons at end August. Total Malayan stocks, including those in the Straits Settlements, amount to 103,550 tons at end September against 107,607 tons at end August.

We have now been able to complete our table of stocks at the four principal points and we give below the figures at 30th September and 31st December, 1933 and at the end of July, August and September 1934. It will be seen that stocks show a decrease on the month of 731 tons and that while stocks in Malaya and stocks in the U. S. A. and afloat thereto all show appreciable declines, stocks in the United Kingdm shows an increase of 7,752 tons.

	1933 30th Sept. tons	1933 31st Dec. tons
Stocks in Malaya	87,539	87,185
Stocks in United Kingdom	94,972	86,438
Stocks in U.S.A.	334,636	364,541
Afloat to U.S.A.	54,525	55,606
	571,672	593,770

	1934 31st July tons	1934 31st Aug. tons
Stocks in Malaya	103,652	107,607
Stocks in United Kingdom	105,904	105,199
Stocks in U.S.A.	364,883	362,646
Afloat to U.S.A.	45,869	40,278
	620,308	615,730

	1934 30th Sept. tons
Stocks in Malaya	103,550
Stocks in United Kingdom	112,951
Stocks in U.S.A.	359,667
Afloat to U.S.A.	38,831
	614,999

The above table, which we have published in its present form for several years, does not at the moment constitute a reliable guide. It contains the four sets of figures which are definitely ascertainable and is free from any guesswork but with large quantities being shipped to the United Kingdom,—a process which may continue for a little while yet,—the afloat to destinations other than the U.S.A. is temporarily larger than normal. Actual stocks should probably have shown an increase on the month of 9,000 or 10,000 tons.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 14 cents buyers (flat parity 6-3|4d. at exchange 4.96-3|4), showing a rise of 1|8 cent on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were—Octobtr 14.01 (last week 14.05), December 14.17 (14.25), January 14.29 (14.40), March 14.52 (14.65), May 14.78 (14.88), July 14.93 (15.10) and September 15.19 (15.30).

STOCK.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 20th October, 1934:

	Landed tons	Delivered tons	Stock tons
London	2,487	913	61,043
Liverpool	2,625	477	57,414
Total	5,112	1,390	118,457

Week ended 21st October, 1933:

	Landed tons	Delivered tons	Stock tons
London	958	1,066	38,457
Liverpool	136	770	53,500
Total	1,094	1,836	91,957

DISPUTE OVER COTTON CONTRACT

A Successful Appeal

In the appeal filed by Karumuttu Thiagarjan Chettiar (plaintiff) from the order of the Judge in Chambers staying his suit against Messrs Thos. Smith and Co. and refering it to arbitration, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar some time ago delivered the following judgment:—

The suit is a suit by the plaintiff against the defendants, who are brokers in Bombay. The Plaintiff asks for accounts of the dealings between him and the defendants and for payment of the amount found due and various consequential relief. Various contracts were made between the plaintiff and the defendants, and there is a clause in them providing for matters in dispute to be referred to arbitration. The contracts being contracts relating to Cotton, are governed by the By-laws of the East Indian Cotton Association, Ltd. Although the Court will generally stay a suit and refer the matters in dispute to arbitration, when the parties themselves have agreed that matters should be so decided, still the fact that there are difficult points of law involved is one reason which always weights with the Court in deciding whether to stay the suit or not, because experience shows that awards involving points of law almost invariably come before the Court and the only result of the arbitration in such a case is to add to the expense and delay. But apart from that general consideration, there are two reasons which induce us to think that this suit ought not to be stayed.

ASSIGNMENT

The first is that the defendants have entered into an agreement with five persons under which the defendants have agreed to assign by way of Mortgage their claims against the plaintiff. Now that Assignment or Agreement to assign is apparently challenged in a suit (No. 1905 of 1933) filed for the specific performance of the said agreement. In that suit a Receiver has been appointed and he is authorised to continue or adopt proceedings in arbitration under the By-law of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. in the name of the defendants. But at the moment undoubtedly that agreement by the defendants charging all their claims against the plaintiff must be treated as subsisting and it seems to us to present considerable difficulty in relation to any arbitration. The agreement to refer to arbitration is between the plaintiff and the defendants not between the plaintiff and the Assignees of the defendants or the Receivers appointed by the Court. If the arbitration proceeds as between the plaintiff and the defendants and the arbitrators find that something is due to the defendants, they cannot give effect to that finding and no order can be made for Payment to the defendants because on this mortgage it appears that the defendants are not the persons entitled to receive money. Therefore, it seems to us, that in the event of the defendants, succeeding in the arbitration the award would be in effect a nullity. That view of the matter follows the decision of Mr. Justice Wright (as he then was) in Cottage Club Estate Vs. Woodeside Estate Co (1928) 2 K. B. 463, and the fact that the difficulty may arise in relation to the arbitration is one good reason for not staying the action and referring the disputes to arbitration.

POINT OF LAW

Thei there is another difficulty One of the arbitrators appointed by the East India Cotton Association is a gentleman named Mowji Bhimji. Now Mr. Mowji Bhimji is a director and a shareholder in a private Company which is an assignee of the interest of one of the five persons to whom the defendants have mortgaged their claims against the plaintiff. So that it seems to me to be clear that Mr. Mowji Bhimji is an interested person since he is interested in the award being made in favour of the defendants. Of course it may be that he would not allow his own interest to affect his judgment, but that is not the point, because By-law 40 of the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association provides that no member of the Association having an interest in the particular matter in dispute shall be competent to sit on any arbitration. The Learned Judge in his Judgment thinks that the plaintiffs cannot rely on the disqualification of Mr. Mowji Bhimji because he has not pursued his remedy available to him under the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association. I do not know exactly what remedy the learned Judge refers to, as there does not seem to be any rule or By-law on that point, but in any case that hardly meets the point. The fact that one of the arbitrators is disqualified from acting and affords another good reason for not staying the suit and referring the matter to the arbitrament of that arbitrator.

For these reasons it seems to me that no sufficient case is made out here for staying the Suit which the Plaintiff had commenced before any arbitration proceeding and we ought, therefore, to allow the appeal with costs and dismiss the the defendants' notice of motion, costs of which will be costs in the cause.

"NOT A STALWART PILLAR OF GOVT."

Sir Cowasji Replies To Charges

In the course of his speech at the Sohrab Palamkote Hall, Dadar on Saturday night, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir replied to the various charges levelled against him both in the press and on the platform during the last few days. In the statement supporting the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta issued over the signatures of a few Corporators and their friends, reference had been made regarding his work in the Legislative Assembly during the five years. The signatories say in that statement that he had been always a stalwart pillar of the Government. The speaker knew that some of the signatories to that precious document were speaking with their tongues in their cheeks. If they were cross-examined in private, they would immediately repudiate that statement since not a few of them had promised him half their support. The statement on the face of it was false since on very many occasions when Government went wrong he had no hesitation in opposing them tooth and nail. The 'Kesari' of Poona in its zeal to support Mr. Jamnadas has gone a little further and in translating this particular sentence stated in its last issue that he had been supporting all Bills sponsored by Government. The writer of this paragraph must have known fully well that this was a deliberate misrepresentation and a wrong translation of the original. As a matter of fact it was his duty during the last five years to oppose a large number of Bills which were detrimental to public interests.

He warned his supporters not to heed to such reports and always take them with a pinch of salt in connection with the lowering of the income-tax level from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,000 he had been fighting hard during the last five years and it was not true to say that he was responsible for lowering the limit. Although a member of a microscopic minority, he was first and last an Indian and looked at every question from the national point of view. He asked all voters who had promised their support not to be misled in the least by palpable misrepresentations.

Guntur Vysya Yuvati Vidyalayam

The manager of the Vysya Yuvati Vidyalayam, (Female Association, Guntur) writes:

This Institution has been established on April 29th 1926 by Sreemati Kalangi Seshamamba Garu.

The members of the association request the public to educate their girls in the school. This affords good instruction for all women and widows of the Hindu Community.

Instructions will be given in the following:—

(1) Telugu (2) English (3) Hindi (4) Sanskrit (5) Music (6) Medicine (7) Drawing (8) Garden work etc.

Industries:—(1) Needle work, (2) Spinning, (3) Decoration with silk on pictures (4) Embroidery work etc.

The school offers instruction in many other branches of knowledge and arts.

Every day at 5 p.m. lectures be delivered on various subjects that are of primary importance to our community in general.

This association, offers free instructions and boarding for the poor women-students coming from mofussil villages and donations from the public will be received with thanks.

PARSIS SELL KHADDAR

The Young Men's Parsi Association recently co-operated with the All-India Spinners' Association in increasing the sale of Khaddar in Bombay. The Association sought the assistance of some of its enterprising members and other Parsi workers for the purpose, and they were able to sell Khaddar worth Rs. 899. This amount compares favourably with the sale of Khaddar undertaken last year by the Association, which was of more than Rs. 650.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1934

Patna Being Turned Into "Kurukshetra"

"Nationalists" And Congressmen At War

A PLATFORM ENCOUNTER

Malaviya Party Spokesman Tastes Popular Fury

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Nov. 11.

WITH THE POLLING on the 13th instant interest in election is at fever heat. Excitement runs high and almost the entire Province is in the midst of unprecedented turmoil with rival parties leaving no stone unturned to ensure success for themselves. Each Party has requisitioned outside help by way of well-known men to address the voters.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant have toured the important parts of the province on behalf of the Congress candidates, while Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been making a lightning tour for his "Nationalist" Party, his nephew Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya and Pandit Gourishanker Misra of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha having in fact buried themselves in the province in support of Pandit Jagatnarainlal.

While the contest is proceeding in all the five constituencies, the keenest fight is taking place in Patna-Cum-Shahabad and Saran-Cum-Darbhanga. The former is in fact proving a veritable "Kurukshetra" of the prevailing struggle.

There the contest is between Mr. Anugrah Narain Singh for the Congress Pandit Jagatnarainlall for Pandit Malaviya's Party and Mr. Ramkrishna Dalmia who is receiving active ministerial support and whose candidature is receiving powerful support from certain officials as well as promoters of Aman Sabhas which have of late been cropping up.

Pandit Jagatnarainlal is sparing no pains and the Congress attitude on the Communal Award and towards the communal problem generally is being made most of by his supporters and much verbal fireworks have been in progress. Efforts have not been spared to prejudice a large number of Bengalee voters by the exploitation of the omission of a Bengalee Hindu Member from the Congress Working Committee as also strong Bengalee feeling on the subject of the award. On the other hand Mr. P. R. Das, ex-Judge of the High Court and brother of the late Mr. C. R. Das with other friends is exerting his utmost to counteract such propaganda.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, despite bad health has been actively at work along with Sri Krishna Sinha, President of the Bihar Parliamentary Board. As the result of all this and despite the active efforts of the rival parties the Congress feels confident of success. A strong revulsion of feeling against Pandit Malaviya's party appears to have set in as a result of the Bombay Congress decision and feeling now uppermost is that in view of the unequivocal decision of the open Congress all Congress sympathisers and supporters must rally round the Congress candidates. Indeed during the last few days many avowed supporters of Pandit Jagatnarainlal have veered round to the side of the Congress candidates. There is also the growing feeling that in view of the strong official backing of Mr. Ramkrishna Dalmia and the uncertain chances of Pandit Jagatnarainlal any support extended to the latter may mean so much accession of the strength to the former.

An interesting encounter which has had great effect upon the electors at Patna took place last Friday evening at a crowded public meeting between Sardar Patel and Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya. The latter accused the Congress leaders of their action being at variance with truth and scoffed at their claim to be Satyagrahis. Sardar Patel in a withering reteort trounced the speaker asking the audience to decide if Mahatma Gandhi, who was the author of the Parliamentary Programme was or was not a true Satyagrahi. Th audience to a man indicated strong disapprobation of Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya's observations by raising their hands in support of the Congress candidate. Indeed Pandit Krishnakant had a somewhat unpleasant experience of popular demonstration while leaving the meeting and it took Congress workers all their resources to prevent aggressive exhibition.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sri Krishna Singh are to-day touring the interior of Patna District visiting such places as were visited by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya yesterday. On the whole the position seems decidedly favourable to the Congress candidates who hope to come out with flying colours throughout the province in all constituencies.

NO QUARTER TO ANTI-CONGRESSITES

Sholapur Audience Gives Reply To 'Nationalists'

(From A Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 11.

The public meeting convened by the "Nationalist" Party supporters had to be abandoned as the audience which gathered at the meeting was hostile. The speakers had great difficulty in commencing their speeches. No sooner Mr. Kahanchandra Varma began than the audience began to protest against his statements against the Congress. The Lecturer began by saying that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who had addressed two meetings there had played a big fraud on them. He accused the Congress of supporting the Mahomedans at the cost of patriots like Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney. Such accusations against the Congress were too much for the audience which took to hostile demonstrations. All attempts at pacification proved unavailing and the conveners of the meeting had ultimately to abandon the meeting.

KEEN CONTEST EXPECTED IN NAGPUR

Election Excitement Is At Highest Pitch

NAGPUR, Nov. 10

Election excitement reached the highest pitch to-day in the city in view of the Assembly election from Nagpur Division, Non-Mahomedan constituencyy, polling of votes for which takes place on Monday (the 12th).

Brisk canvassing is proceeding to-day by supporters of Dr. Moonje and Mr. M. V. Abhyankar Congress Nationalist and Congress cadidates respectively.

There are three polling booths in Nagpur, total number of voters nearing 9,000 of whom two hundred are women. Very keen contest is expected for this seat.—A. P.

COUNTING OF VOTES FROM 15th

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The counting of votes in the elections from the three Mahomedan constituencies and nine rural non-Mahomedan constituencies takes place from 15th November onwards.—A. P.

BEACON LIGHT FOR ALL INDIA

Dr. Roy On Congress Victories In Assom

SYLHET, Nov. 10.

"The record of Surma Valley and Assam in the election contest will serve as a beacon light for the rest of India to uphold the Congress prestige. The victories of both the Congress candidates in Assam are clear indications of the Congress hold in the country. Let these signal victories be the prelude to similar victories elsewhere. As events have shown, the Congress has been more than justified in engaging itself in the Assembly elections," declared Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, who arrived here to-day in the course of his whirlwind election propaganda in East Bengal on being interviewed by the "United Press."

Dr. Roy left for Shillong to-night.—United Press.

Mr. G. C. Motwane, of the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Bombay, and his son were responsible for the successful working of the loud-speakers at the Bombay Congress Session.

SOHAN SINGH SURRENDERS

Breaks Inteenment Order After Completing Work In Village

AMRITSAR, Nov. 10.

Baba Sohansingh Bhakhna was arrested to-day for breach of internment notice prohibiting him from leaving the limits of his village.

It is reported Sohansingh had so long kept within the notice busying himself starting an Ashram for children in the village but on the completion of the work and after forming a Committee to look after the Ashram went to the Police station about four miles from the village and offered himself for arrest.

Accordingly the Police arrested and produced him to-day before the Additional District Magistrate who at the first instance demanded security, but Sohan Singh refusing the same was sent to the Judicial lock-up till November, 15, when the case will be heard.—United Press.

LOCAL RAIN IN UPPER BURMA

POONA, Nov. 11.

There has been local rain in Upper Burma and a few falls in Lower Burma and Assam with a few light showers in Gujarat and Kashmir.

Night temperatures continue to be appreciably below normal generally in the Peninsula.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair half an inch: Amherst two and Victoria point and Dibrugarh half each.

Forecast:—Scattered showers are likely in Burma.—A. P

TRIBUTE TO MADRAS GOVERNOR

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

If to-day this Province enjoys peace prosperity and financial stability, it is due to the right guidance His Excellency has given, declared Sir Mahomed Usman, unveiling the portrait of H. E. Sir George Stanley at a joint rally of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides held to-day on the Government House grounds to bid farewell to His Excellency, the Provincial Chief Scout and Lady Beatrix Stanley.

The Governor in a farewell message to the Scouts, urged them to act upto the full spirit of the Scout movement, for, he felt sure that if they did so their lives must naturally be brighter and fuller.—A. P.

Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, leaves Delhi on a week's tour of N. W. F. P. He may fly over certain portions of the Frontier.

AHMEDABAD MILL WITHDRAWS NOTICE

Will Re-open Under Police Protection

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 11.

The Ahmedabad Ginning Mill, whose operatives have gone on strike, withdrew the notice to close the mill indefinitely, and have now decided to employ new men. Police are making necessary arrangements to prevent clashes between the new and old hands.—A. P.

NAWAB OF RAMPUR RETURNS

RAMPUR, Nov. 10.

The Nawab of Rampur accompanied by Her Highness on return from extensive tour abroad reached the capital this morning. The party was accorded an enthusiastic reception. A salute of guns was fired. The birthday of His Highness will be celebrated next week.

Sir Abdul Samad and Syed Bashir Hussain Zaidi also arrived with His Highness.—A. P.

GAZETTED M.L.A.'s

NEW DELHI, November 10.

The following candidates have been declared elected as members of the next Assembly by the constituencies mentioned against their respective names and are published in the Gazette of India:—

Mr. Hormusji Mody, Bombay Millowners' Association Constituency.

Mr. Abdul Hafiz—West Central Funjab Muhammedan constituency.

Nawab Sahibzada Sayyid, Sir Muhammed Mehr Shah, Kt.—North Punjab Muhammedan constituency and Mian Ghais-ud-Din—Punjab Landholders' constituency.—United Press.

FOR SUFFERING BIHARI BRETHREN

Swiss Engineer Explains His Mission

PATNA (By Mail.)

Dr. Pierre Ceresole, Swiss Engineer and International Pacifist and President of the Voluntary Service Corps, accompanied by Mr. Joe Wilkinson of Normanton, Yorkshire, England, has arrived here to take up reconstruction work in the earthquake devastated area of North Bihar.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Dr. Pierre Ceresole said that they had not settled any definite programme of work but would do so soon in consultation with Babu Rajendra Prasad. It was their idea to organise among their Indian friends a group of voluntary workers more or less on the lines of similar groups in other countries. As soon as their plans were settled, they would take up reconstruction work with the assistance of paid labourers. On his return to Europe, he found the people of Europe very sympathetic towards Bihar's suffering on account of the earthquake. There were many workers willing to come out to India to assist the work in Bihar but they had decided to utilise the funds that would be needed for the expenses of such workers for the locally recruited labour.

Continuing he said that they had come out to India on behalf of the people of Europe to show their gesture of sympathy and willingness to render service to the suffering brethren of Bihar. The funds he had been able to collect during his tour in Europe and particularly in Switzerland for the work in Bihar had come from the simpler people of the country, all of whom readily responded to his appeal.

Congress Chances Bright Ir Maharashtra

MESSRS. GADGIL AND JEDHE HOT FAVOURITES

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Nov. 11.

All eyes are now turned to Wednesday, the day fixed for polling of votes for the elections to the Assembly from the Central Division. The Government may be said to have done their part of the duty by declaring this day to be a public holiday. The candidates as well have been enthusiastically putting in their best efforts to woo the voters and advocate their respective candidatures. It now only remains for the voters to go to the polling booths on this day and to record their votes for the candidates of their choice.

About 47,000 voters from seven Districts in Central Division would record their votes at about 350 polling stations. The Central Division is to elect two non-Mahomedan candidates and one Mahomedan candidate.

The whirlwind election campaign which has been raging in this Division for the past month or two is now pointingly heading towards its highest pitch. Such is the height to which the election fever has run in this Division that almost every paper, large or small, contains either an election manifesto, an appeal for support, an account of support in a particular District for a particular candidate, a denial or contradiction of false or exaggerated report, or a re-assertion of a candidature. Disorder in meetings have also in this respect been recorded against our division and instances are not wanting to say that legal suits of defamation have originated from this campaign.

KEEN CONTEST

The electon contest is peculiarly keen in this Division inasmuch as eleven candidates are fighting for only three seats. Of these six are contesting two seats allotted to the Non-Mahomedan Constituency while five are struggling for one seat from the Mahommedan Constituency.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, N. V. Gadgil, K. M. Jedhe, N. R. Gunjal, Batane and Sardar Captain B. N. Patankar are the six candidates for the two Non-Mahomedan seats.

Of these Messrs. Walchand and Gunjal are supported by the "Democratic Swarajya Party", while the latter has also been awarded the banner of the "Nationalist" Party by Pandit Malaviya and Syt. Aney. Mr. Gunjal is also a sitting member of the Assembly.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Messrs. Gadgil and Jedhe are the Congress candidates put up by the Parliamentary Board. Mr. Jedhe as a Non-Brahmin is sure to poll well in moffusil.

Sardar B. N. Patankar has been put up as an official candidate by the Bombay Presidency Non-Brahmin Party. But his candidature seems to have a serious handicap in the fact that Mr B. V. Jadhav, president of the party, challenges nomination of the Sardar as a candidate to the election by the Party. Mr. Jadhav it is further reported has accorded his support to the Non-Brahmin Congress Candidate, Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe, whose chances by these developments have considerably enhanced.

Mr. Gunjal holds orthodox views in religious matters and hence perhaps may fare poorly at the polling booths. His ignorance of English, in which of course the whole Assembly transacts its business, is also sure to count much against him with the voters.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand is said to have organised an extensive and systematic canvassing campaign and some reports say that he or his agents have approached every voter at least twice.

I don't know what chances Mr. Batane has got in these elections; but since he is not to be heard at all in these days we can safely slip over him leaving him to his luck and chance.

MR. GADGIL'S CHANCES

Mr. Gadgil who bears the Congress label is sure to poll heavily in the moffusil, though he may find himself mistaken in his estimate regarding votes in Poona City proper. It must be admitted that there is strong anti-Congress feeling in the Brahmin intelligentsia of Sadashiv and Narayan Peths of the City and votes from this part, I will not be surprised, if they are cast on any candidate, but the Congress one.

Considering, however, the election prospects as a whole, I am not in the least doubtful that the Congress candidates stand for better chances at the polling booths than any other candidates.

MUSLIM CONSTITUENCY

Coming now to the Muslim Constituency where Messrs. Hussainbhoy Laljee, Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, M. H. Moledina, A. O. Quoreshi and Dr. Kazi Abdul Hamid are the five candidates contesting for a single seat, I see that real fight remains between Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji on the one hand and Dr. Kazi on the other.

Of the remaining three Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim and Mr. Moledina are men of mere local importance and I doubt if they are so known outside in the moffusil as to enjoy a heavy polling at the booths. Mr. A. O. Quoreshi who is a retired Collector.

Mr. Hussainbhoy Laljee had otherwise good chances of being successful in the election, but the consideration that he is a Bombay man may go against him in many quarters of this Division. Why did he not stand for the Mahomedan seat from the Bombay City? This is the question asked of him.

Dr. Kazi Abdul Hamid who is a Congress candidate has high academical distinctions. He is an M.A. and a Ph.D. of the Berlin University. National in outlook, young in age, popular, he is sure to bag a heavy number of votes at the poll.

SWADESHI MELA AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The Swadeshi Mela and Exhibition was opened to-day by Lady Wazir Hussain, wife of the former Chief Judge of Oudh. In the course of her speech in Urdu she said that without women, cottage industries could make no progress. The exhibition was not an end in itself, but the first step for industrial progress. She quoted the example of Japan and said Indian nobility should be approached to establish industrial schools and colleges.

It was trade alone which could bring wealth. They must not only think of producing but creating markets, and they should co-operate with other countries for exchange of products.—A. P.

SIND ROADS REPORT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

A press communique issued today by the Government of India, in the Department of Industry and Labour, states that in November 1933 the Government of India with the concurrence and co-operation of the Government of Bombay, appointed a special officer to investigate the question of development of communications, particularly roads, in Sind.

The report of that officer has now been received and is under consideration by the Government of India and the local Government. It is not intended that this should be a publication of the Government of India on sale in the usual manner, but there are a limited number of printed copies which may be obtained at Rs. 10 per copy on application to the Manager of Publications, Delhi.

Applications will be dealt with strictly in the order received and when the limited supply is exhausted, no further copies will be available.—United Press.

INSURANCE FRAUD CASE

Accused Committed To Sessions

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Doctor Basantakumar Bhattacharya, Commissioner of the Serampore Municipality (Calcutta's Suburb) and eleven other persons including medical practitioners, insurance agents and a Brahmin widow who were prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the sensational Insurance Fraud Case were committed to the High Court Sessions to-day to stand their trial on 30 counts of charges.

It may be recalled that on September 18, 1934, the Public Prosecutor while opening the case, narrated the story as to how with a view to commit Insurance Fraud, a guest was made to drink till he became senseless, taken to the burning ghat for cremation, and how regaining consciousness and seeing himself by the side of the pyre he took to his heels.

The 'Modus Operandi' of the accused persons, it is alleged was to file bogus proposals from fictitious persons, have their lives insured, pay their premiums for some time, and finally realise the claims in the names of their widows or assignees by alleging that the policy holders had died. Investigations have disclosed that out of six such cases 2 claims had actually been realised from a well-known insurance company in Calcutta.—United Press.

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